Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,917.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY. DECEMBER 29, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10886	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
25rd "	ARCADIA	7002	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	791	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10612	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 578,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected.
	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

Calcutta : GRINDLAY & Co,
London : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	1,380	D. Maganzini	15th Jany. 1910
R. RUBATTINO	1,350	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 900*	Rs. 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class, Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

REDUCED FARES TO NAPLES, GENOA, VENICE, FROM FEBRUARY, 1910.

The abovementioned fares by steamer D. Balduino and R. Rubattino, will be reduced as follows from February next:—

	Single.	Return.
1st Class, Outside Cabins	Rs. 500	Rs. 750
1st Class, Inside Cabin	Rs. 400	Rs. 600
2nd Class	Rs. 350	Rs. 525

Electric fans and light in every cabin free of charge The usual comfort will be afforded to passengers.

The fares to New York will be:—1st Class, Rs. 728; and 2nd Class, Rs. 524.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISONZO	6,000	G. Saisto	17th Jany 1910
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

D. OLIVA,
Ag. Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 31st Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †
DWARKA	1,635	Mon. 3rd Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on Monday 3rd Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 1st Jan, 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th December, 1909.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S. S. "Umzumbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,535	Rebutat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,535	Rebutat	31st Dec, 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	7th Jan. 1910.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th Jan. 1910.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,033
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COUTTS & CO.. BOMBAY,

ENGAGE PASSAGES BY ALL LINES FREE OF CHARGE,

To EUROPE, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, AFRICA, CHINA, JAPAN.

SLEEPING CAR & CONTINENTAL TICKETS PROCURED.

PASSAGES	booked well in advance to secure best and desirable berths.
PASSENGERS'	personal requirements looked after.
PASSENGERS	met on arrival and assisted.
PASSENGERS'	Baggage taken over, cleared or shipped.
PASSAGES	by cheap outside vessels advised when offering to registered addresses.

In view of the approaching Passenger season intending Passengers are strongly advised to register their application for Passages with us well in advance to save disappointments, as berths cannot be guaranteed later.

Any information as regards passages, shipping, clearing and forwarding given on application.

COUTTS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
Post Box 249,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Taticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Fangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetseysand Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

YULE-TIDE EXHIBIT OF GIFTS

Select your Gifts at

.. MARCKS ..

and the task will become at once an absorbing occupation and a

REAL PLEASURE

whether you do it in person or through the post.

MARCKS'
IS AN
INDIAN PALACE
OF
JEWELLERY PRESENTS

The finest, the most Beautiful and Largest display in Western India.

PLEASE NOTE!

WE COMPETE FOR
QUALITY AND STYLE,
NOT PRICE.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Watch and clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths and Opticians.

BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and decorating by the Viceroy and Government House 1903, H. E. Viscount Milner Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.

Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

'X MAS, 1909.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST

to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

AGAIN FIRST

in popularity at Olympia Show

DUNLOP TYRES

Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars:

1,072 DUNLOPS

1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makes BRITISH and FOREIGN.

GOLFERS.

The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.

The Dunlop Golf Balls both

ORANGE SPOT
AND
JUNIOR

give the best results.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. **BOMBAY.**

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the WESTERN INDIA MOTOR CO., LD., (in liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that an application was made on the 23rd day of December, 1909, on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the above Company to the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers for sanction to an arrangement arrived at between the Official Liquidator and Messrs. E. and A. LEVITUS and Co., the Agents for the Wolsley Tool and Motor Co. Ld. with reference to the division of the sale proceeds of two motor cars sold by Messrs. S. Laver and Co., of Secunderabad, and that the hearing of such application has been adjourned to FRIDAY the 7th day of January, 1910, before His Lordship the Chamber Judge at 11-30 a.m. at the High Court premises.—Dated this 27th December, 1909.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 1 P.M. Standard Time, on 11th January, 1910, SEALED TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING POLICE LINES at Thana. Form of Tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. save Sundays, holidays and the day of receiving Tenders.

Probable value of work.....Rs. 11,500
Deposit.....Rs. 1,150
Earnest money.....Rs. 500

2. Forms of Tenders will be sold to each Tenderer separately.

P. N. NATESH AYYAR, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 21st December, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DEWJEE LADHA, late of Bombay, Jain inhabitant, deceased.

RUTTONSI MANEKCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of December, 1909.
Messrs. WADIA, CHANDY and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BRANCH OFFICE, will be REMOVED from the 27th instant, to the BOMBAY COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING, at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, 1910.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be held for preparing candidates for the above Examination, on SATURDAYS, from 10-45 A.M., till 4-40 P.M. Commencing SATURDAY 8th January, 1910.

Fee Rs. 2 per mensem.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 17th December 1909.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a GOODS OFFICE and RESIDENCE at their Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

2. Tenders to be submitted to the District Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Byculla, before noon on 15th January 1910,

3. The specification, plans and full particulars can been seen at the District Engineer's Office, Byculla, on any day except Sundays, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time.)

R. C. H. BARNARD,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from 1st January, 1910, the PASSENGER FARES over this Railway's entire system including Midland Section and Agra Delhi Chord Line, will be calculated on the following REVISED BASIS :—

SINGLE TICKETS.		Pies per mile.
First Class	First 300 miles	18
	Additional distance	12
Second Class	First 300 miles	9
	Additional distance	6
3rd Class Ordinary.	First 100 miles	2½
	Additional distance	2
3rd Class by Mail	(As at present)	3

RETURN TICKETS.

First Class	27
Second Class	13½

2. Return Tickets available for six months will be issued in local booking between any two Stations, over 100 miles apart and in through booking with Foreign Railways when the journey over this Railway is over 100 miles but subject to a minimum charge as for 130 miles.

3. For further particulars application may be made to the Undersigned or the Fare Lists exhibited at Stations may be referred to.

4. No change will be made at present in the Fares for Season Tickets.

5. Week and Return Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued available between certain Principal Stations, at rates notified from time to time.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 11th December, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

DURING the NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on the 31st December, 1909, and 1st and 3rd January, 1910, the following LOCAL TRAINS will not run :—

107 Dn. Ex: Bombay 7-45 — 110 Up Ex: Kurla 9-30
81 " " " 9-6 — 82 " Thana 9-32
88 " " " 10-3 — 88 " " 13-33
87 " " " 16-18 — 92 " " 17-38
129 " " " 17-15 — 130 " Kurla 18-28
93 " " " 18-8 — 98 " Thana 19-58
97 " " " 20-5 — 102 " " 22-44

2. No. 135 Dn. Ex: Bombay 18-40, and 136 Up Ex. Thana 20-19, will be cancelled on 31st December, 1909, and 3rd January 1910.

3. 54 Up will stop at Kurla, Sin and Matunga and 91 Dn. will stop at Byculla } On 31st instant and 1st and 3rd proximo.

4. On 1st proximo 135 Dn. will stop at all Stations, Bombay to Kurla.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December, 1909.

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Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

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FOR the Office of the Manager, N.-W. Railway Lahore, an EUROPEAN CLERK, with the following special qualifications:—

A knowledge of SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING essential and applicants must be well up in drafting from notes.

Apply stating salary expected to the MANAGER, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

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MESSRS. A. BHIKAJI and Co., long standing firm of Apollo Bunder, have desired to retire. The BUSINESS owing to slack in trade for several years offers to their numerous well-to-do customers an opportunity of buying by cash all the Rich Stock of Jewels, Jewellery and Curios of all parts of the World, by fair and reasonable offer. An inspection earnestly requested.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6

"Apply The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1

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Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

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F. H. SUTTON, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
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JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000
HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Massoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa
CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
High Customs Circle, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF PHONOGRAPH DISC RECORDS and office furniture of Nicole Freres (India Ld.) in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire the Receiver in Suit No. 938 of 1909 (Atmaram Surajmal Desai of J. A. Maclean) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A collection of phonograph records, accessories, tools, office tables, chairs, stands, copying press, Kitson light, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF VERY valuable properties known as "Watson's Hotel Annexe" and the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" in Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 663 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad, Deccan.....Plaintiff
vs.
1 Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalker, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.....Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, 1910, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises as a going concern, the very valuable property known as the Watson's Hotel Annexe, situate at Apollo Bunder Road in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in the first schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, cutlery, glassware, electric and other fittings, engines and dynamos, used in connection with the business of the said Hotel, together also with the Good Will of the said business and will also on MONDAY the 17th day of January, 1910, at the same hour similarly put up for sale as a going concern at the premises the very valuable property known as the "Watson's" or "Esplanade Hotel" situate at the Esplanade Road, in Bombay, consisting of the immoveable property described in 2nd schedule hereto, together with the entire stock of the furniture, crockery, fittings, Good Will as aforesaid.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land and hereditaments, comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 22nd December, 1865, and made between the Trustee of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Syad Abdul Hak Sirdar Dilorjung, C.I.E., of the other part, for a term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st February, 1863, (renewable as therein mentioned) situate on the Wellington Reclamation Estate, and fronting on the Apollo Bunder Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,129 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, together with very substantial tenements and buildings thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 10 and forming a part of Collector's New Survey Nos. 95-59, and bounded on or towards the north by the Government Dockyard, on or towards the south by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the east by land in occupation of the Royal Yacht Club and on or towards the west partly by the Post Office Stables and partly by land in the occupation of F. Muraglia and Company and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 896 (1) to 896 (7) and Street No. 6-6a and 6f.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all and singular the leasehold land, hereditaments and premises comprised in and demised by the Indenture of Lease, dated the 20th September, 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Hannah Maria Watson and others of the other part, for a term of 999 years comprising from the 26th August, 1867, situate on the Esplanade Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,484 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 62, New No. 18997 and New Survey No. 84 and 7 and bounded on or towards the north by the Fuller Road, on or towards

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 18, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Masagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Masagon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises, on the 7th day of January, 1910, at the times specified against the said properties.

PARTICULARS.

Mount Road, 3 Small Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Masagon, admeasuring about 2,212 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16278, New Survey No. 3/3662, and Old Survey No. 669, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Mount Road, on the west by the property of Bai Dhunbaiji Sorabji, on the south by the property of Merwanji Hirjibhoy, and on the north by the property 2ndly described.

At 5 p.m. Mount Road, big Houses, Nos. 20-22.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Masagon, admeasuring 13042 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16256, New Survey No. 3661, and Old Survey No. 671, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 20-22, and bounded on the east by a Public Road called Mount Road, on the west partly by the property of Shaikh Sharafally Mamooji and partly by the property of Chamakaran Keloth Maccikaka, on the south by the property firstly described, and on the north by the property of Naoroji Rattanji Nasir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 19, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Hazaria Street, Marine Street, Fort, Islampura Street and Elphinstone Land Estate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhowanidas Veramal & Co., and on account and at the risk of Rakhibai, widow of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree and Caderbhoy Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree, the administratrix and administrator respectively of the Estate and effects of the late Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will pursuant to the power of sale vested in the said Bhowanidas Veramal & Co., by Indentures of mortgage and additional security respectively, dated the 4th day of February, 1908 and the 20th day of March, 1909 will sell by Public Auction at the premises the following properties on the respective days and at the respective times hereunder mentioned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, 1910, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse situate lying and being on the Eastern side of Hazaria Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and five square yards and five-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2414 and 2415 and New Survey Nos. 8427 and 9566, Old Survey Nos. 2414 and 2415 and New Survey Nos. 2-3870 and 3871 and assessed by the Municipal assessment under street Nos. 177, 179, Ward Nos. 214 (2) and 215 and 661 and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Usaria Street, on the North by a public passage and on the South by the property of Mahomed Sallim Nigat and now of Haji Rahimtulla Sulleman.

On MONDAY, the 10th day of January, 1910 at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages, tenements or warehouse standing thereon situate at Marine Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment four hundred and nineteen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New Nos. 4859, 4860 and 4862, Old Survey Nos. 1441 and 1416 and New Survey Nos. 9556 and 9557 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1064 and Street Nos. 2022 and 24 and bounded on or towards the East by the Custom House Road of Marine Street, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Motlibai, on or towards the North by Marine Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Aga Mahomed Mabaikhan.

On TUESDAY the 11th day of January, 1910, at 4-30 p. m. on the Premises.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Islampora or Ardeshir Dady Street, on the East side thereon in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward respectively Nos. 6710 and 6711 and Street Nos. 6375 and 67 containing by admeasurement one hundred and two square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, New Nos. A/11208, 11214 Old Survey Nos. 588 1-588 and 589 1-589 and New Survey Nos. 5375 and 5376 and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the Islampoora or Ardeshir Dady Street on the North by the property of and on the South partly by the property or Jamsing Ramsing Bama and partly by a passage as beyond it the property of Daya Bhaya and which premises are now in the occupation of—

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1910 at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

Lot No. 4.

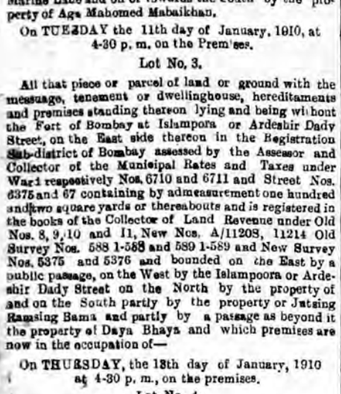
All that piece or parcel of land situate on Elphinstone land estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty six square yards and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Lowji Jetha, on or towards the East by Argylle Road, and on or towards the West by vacant land in the possession of the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3186 and are situate in the Registration Sub district of Bombay and which said premises have been assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Payne & Co., the Vendors' attorneys at their office at 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th December, 1909.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.



THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
SPECIALISTS IN BOOTS
OLNEY (Co. Northampton) ENGLAND

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-bottom arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the Bombay Gazette.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 28.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 25 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened at 1s. 4 3-32d. for T.T. 1s. 4 1-8d. demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits, for and tone steady. A Bank did business for demand at 1s. 4 5-32d.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do.	...	1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
3 m/s. credits	...	1s. 4 11/32d.
„ Francs	...	171 1/2
Francs Demand	...	169 1/4
3 m/s Marks	...	140.
30 d/s. Hongkong	...	132 1/2
„ Shanghai	...	175 1/4
„ Japan	...	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 93-1 for cash as well as for 5th January delivery and the price throughout the day was maintained and the bazar on account of the holidays was not brisk.

BULLION.

Owing to the holidays London was closed yesterday. New York was down by 1-8 at 52 1-2. The local market in gold is very unsteady as demand being very slack prices are on the fall. On account of the Banks being closed there was very little doing in the local market for silver. Cash and forward are quoted at the same prices.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do Dragon	15	1	0
Australian	24	0	6
Mints' Slabs	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	11	0
17 Penny ready	63	10	0
First Settlement	63	11	0
Second „	64	2	0

New York, December 27.

SILVER.

New York Spot ... ... at 52 1-2

EXCHANGE.

New York—London... ... ... 4-87 3-4

Bombay, December 27.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Owing to holidays there were no telegrams from London. Market is steady and nothing to report.

We quote :—

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small	...	... „ 10 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore	...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do.	...	... „ 7 6
Do. Gujarat	...	... „ 7 2
Poppyseed	...	... „ 9 8
Castorseed	...	... „ 33 1/2 to 34
Mowrassed...	...	... „ 6 3
Maize ...	...	... „ 22 1/4 to 22 1/2
Groundnuts	...	... „ 33
Khandesh Howri	...	... „ 43 to 44 1/2
Gulburga do.	...	... „ 44
White Gin, Bold 85/15		... „ 43 8
Gin Red Khandwa...		... „ 41 8
Do. Meggi ...		... „ 42 to 43
Do. Black Kutni		... „ 37 to 38
WHEAT—		
Delhi	...	... „ 5 8

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 72 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Monday, 27th December :—

Wheat	12,173	cwts.
Linseed	3,813	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	1,169	„
Gingelyseed	61,678	„
Poppyseed	620	„
Groundnuts	11,983	„
Castorseed	7,417	„
Rice	4.179	„
Myrabollams	1,704	„
Cottonseed	94,040	„
Mowrassed	2,403	„
Gram	4,110	„
Joowar	1,344	„
Maize	6.509	„

LOCAL YARN.

200 Central India 10 6-10. Tone of the market firm; mill agents are asking very high rates so shippers are unable to put through any sort of business. Weekly sales of Shanghai 500 bales unsold stock 48,000, exchange 178 1-2.

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,480 for January and then dropped to Rs. 3,470 but they gradually rose to Rs. 3,507 1/2 and ultimately at the close stock stood at Rs. 3,500. For February 32 1-2 to 35 less are quoted but not much doing.

We quote :—

BANKS.

Bombay	...	1.500
India	...	63 1/2
Indian Specie	...	53 1/2

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	...	870
Crescent...	...	86 1/4
Davida	...	302 1/2
Jamshed...	...	182 1/4
Hindoostan	...	4440
Kohinoor	...	660
Manockji Petits... ...	...	3,500
New Great Eastern		180
Phœnix	...	86 1-4
Standard	...	1,070
Nagpore	...	1,575
Sun Mill...	...	140
Swadeshi	...	1.152 1-2

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	133 1/4
New Berar	...	555
New Mofussil	...	740

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co	...	132
B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord	...	96
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	...	151
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.	...	312 1/2
Central India	...	335
Colaba Land & Mill	...	1,070
Phillips & Co Ld	...	50

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	590
Amritsar-Patti New Issue	...	86
Tapti-Valley	...	437 1/2

COTTON.

During the holidays the cotton market for forwards became very excited and Good Broach advanced to Rs. 322 1-2 to Rs. 323 while other qualities moved up in sympathy. The higher rates enticed merchants to sell and considerable settlements have been made in fine Akola Khangaum at Rs. 288 and Fine Bengals at Rs. 269 January. Speculators came forward to sell Good Broach and have sold in bulk. Prices in consequence declined by Rs. 4-5 for Bengals, Rs. 7-8 for Oomra and Rs. 11-14 for Broach.

To-day the market opened at Rs. 307 to Rs. 307 1-2 for good Broach and advanced to Rs. 314. At the close the market was very excited. Enquiries were made but business was limited. Fine Broach opened with Rs. 339 and closed at Rs. 342 in the evening.

We learn of the following purchases effected to-day :—

500	Bengal Ginned	... Tata Sons & Co ...	265
400	Do	...Walter Pavri and Co	282
200	Amraoti	...Japan Cotton Trag Co	285
300	Jalna	...H N Machaswala ...	277
200	Bengal Ginned	...P Visram ...	265
300	Wardha	...A Mosaic & Co ...	300
300	Nagpore ...	do ...	298

We quote :—

		Rs.
Bengal Fine	...	269
„ F. Good	...	257
Khandesh Fine	...	269
„ F. Good	...	263
Amraoti Fine	...	293
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	288
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	292
Yeotmal Fine	...	295
Nagpore Fine	...	302
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	305
Methia Fine	...	269
Broach Fine	...	340 Mar.
„ Gin Good	...	312 „
Sawginned „	...	315 May
Westerns ginned machine	...	303 „
Coompta „	...	322 „

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and seaduring 12 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday 27th Dec. :—

Khandesh	7,911	Bales.
Central India	3,137	„
Barai and Nagur	3,455	„
Berar	7,939	„
Central Provinces	4,151	„
Comras	23,595	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)	5,161	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	713	„
Total	12,474	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, December 28.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	12,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Dec.—Jan. ...	3·23 +15
Jan.—Feb. ...	3·24 +15
Feb.—Mar. ...	3·26 +14
Mar.—Apl. ...	3·29 +15
Apl.—May. ...	3·30 +15
May—June ...	3·30 +14
June—July ...	3·30 +14
July—Aug. ...	3·29 +15
Aug.—Sept. ...	7·29 +15

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 6	... 15 6
Dunkirk	15 6	... 15 6
Havre	16 0	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	... 15 0
Liverpool	16 0	... 15 6
Marseilles	16 0	... 15 6
Genoa	15 6	... 15 6
London... ...	.....	... 15 6
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 0
Trieste	.....	... 17 0
Venice	.....	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May	... 15 8

Market opened quiet after the holidays and practically no business was doing yet.

METALS.

Market : As the American miners intend to inaugurate a systematic reduction in the production of copper prices have gone up in London by a further 10s. At £70 Yellow Metal is firm. Demand all round is fair.

We quote :—

			lbs.		
Copper Braziers 4×4			21		
			28		
			35		
			42		
			56	Rs. 55	8
			63		
			70		
			77		
			84		
Yellow Metal Sheets			31		
			28		
			35		
			42	Rs. 46	8
			49		
			56		
Tin Ingots.			...	„ 42	0
Spelter	S	M	...		
	M	M	...		
	J		...	„ 19	4
	G		...		
Georgehutte			...	„ 22	1
Copper Ingots	K	S	...	„ 49	12
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14			„ 62	0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16			„ 47/48	
	10, 12				

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, December 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	...	23,625
1 Bundle ...	...	1,245	157

SILVER.

No. of packages	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5 Boxes ...	...	20,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	100	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
H. Joosub ...	Salsette	Aden
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	Himalaya	Bangkok
S. M. H. A. Nocrani ...	Moshtari	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY By Rail on 24th, 25th & 26th Dec. 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	79	94 546
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	87	1,02,044

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23 d December 1909 as compared with the statement for the week ending 19th December 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 18 Rs.	Dec. 23. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	96,53,037	.....
Public Deposits at Branches ...		1,11,73,756
Other Deposits ...	10,09,19,089	9,67,51,588
Post Bills ...	8,746	9,496
Sundries ...	26,25,009	26,45,711
Rs....	13,35,05,831	13,08,80,531
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,44,98,579	1,43,54,630
Other authorised Securities.	21,01,519	21,01,519
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,82,24,293	1,84,27,559
Loans do. do.	2,65,51,681	2,92,21,529
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,75,07,474	2,73,54,441
Dead Stock ...	3,07,819	3,07,819
Stamps ...	7,122	7,235
Bullion ...	5,54,230	5,40,952
Balances with other Banks.	27,24,034	20,52,013
Sundries ...	4,02,652	4,57,379
Cash ...	4,06,26,428	3,80,55,405
	13,35,95,831	13,08,80,531

IMPORTS.

S S Gibraltar, 2,473 tons, Captain W S Story, arrived in harbour on Monday from Mauritius with a cargo of 57,042 bags sugar.

S S Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moscon, arrived in harbour on Monday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo :—

FROM BUSCHRA.

9 specie, 3,957 wet dates, 668 dry dates.

FROM MAHOMERAH.

11 specie.

FROM MUSCAT.

180 pomegranets.

FROM KARACHI.

23 dry prawns, 1 skins.

FROM CUTCH MANDVI.

20 wool.

S S Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain W. Hayward, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with the following cargo :—

25 gold coins, 27 bar gold, 1,008 bar silver, 1 safron, 6 specie, 17 skins, 197 olibanum, 23 gum.

S. S. Himalaiya 3,700 tons, Captain E Spicer, arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the following cargo :—

FROM JAPAN.

27 empty bottles, 238 cotton and silk piece-goods, 6 silk, 33 wax, 117 camphor, 219 copper, 24 glassware.

FROM SHANGHAI.

17 waste silk yarn, 234 tea, 661 silk, 18 cotton goods.

FROM HONGKONG.

74 matting, 36 dry preserves, 366 tea, 69 cotton goods, 141 silk, 1,000 fire crackers, 350 sugar candy, 1,450 sugar, 1,000 cassia, 314 glass bangles, 39 papers.

FROM BATAVIA.

51 tea.

FROM SINGAPORE.

5 boxes rupees.

FROM PENANG.

342 sago, 7 putch leaf, 435 betelnuts, 415 tins, 7 maces.

FROM COLOMBO.

147 tea, 134 betelnuts, 198 cardamums, 9 gunnies, 6 buffalo horns.

FROM SYDNEY.

8 gold coins.

S S Moyori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J C Richards, arrived in harbour on Monday from China with the following cargo :—

FROM JAPAN.

976 sulphur matches, 56 silk, 17 silk waste yarn, 174 cotton goods, 87 closks, 15 souplate, 490 glassware, 103 camphor, 25 sulphur, 742 copper, 15 wax, 20 straw board.

FROM HONGKONG.

550 cassia, 75 dry preserves, 150 matting.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CRUSHA—HARDMAN—December 18, at All Saints Church, Coonoor, S. India, J. W. Crusha, to Geraldine Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Hardman, LL.D., of Cadbury House, Yatton, Somerset.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pollard Opera Company, "Florodora," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim : "The reason why men who mind their own business succeed is because they have so little competition."

THE BASSEIN TRAGEDY.—Bernandine Bening Leao and Kondia Goma, who had been convicted of the murder of the Rev. Olympio D'Souza, Vicar Vara of Bassein, and sentenced to death, were hanged in the Thana Jail on the 21st instant.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.—The first Conference of the Anglo-Indian Empire League will be held at 9 p.m. to-day at Mrs. Brigg's Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba. Mr. Morton of Delhi, Barrister-at-Law, Dr. Navil Chambers of Calcutta, Mr. Abbott of Jhansi and other gentlemen will address the meeting which is open to all Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans. Ladies are also invited.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. today :—

March ...	Under the Double Eagle...	Wagner
Overture ...	Rosamunde ...	Schubert
Capriche Espanol...	Mariana ...	Espinosa
Selection ...	A Life on the Ocean ...	Binding
Valse ...	A Waltz Dream ...	Strauss
Selection ...	La Fillude du Regiment...	Donizetti
Polka ...	Rosbaft ...	Zichrer

CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—A very successful Concert was given on Christmas Day at 5 p. m. by some members and friends of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association. The following ladies and gentlemen kindly assisted :—Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. Metaxa, Mrs. Portlock, Mrs. Rhenius, Misses Boughton Chambers, Deimler, Hartle, Johnston and Rhenius, Messrs F. Anderson, H. A. Dennis, W. S. Edwards, E. Gellett, A. G. Green, W. Hayes, W. Pennington, J. E. Pickles, A. L. Rhenius, G. Leach, F. Roberts, and G. Willise. Bunches of flowers given by friends were distributed through the Wards by Mrs. Anderson and Miss Deimler. The programme of music arranged was greatly enjoyed both by the audience and artistes.

A PRINCE'S DEPUTATION TO A BHATTIA MARRIAGE.—His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb has deputed his youngest brother, Prince Manubha Saheb, to represent His Highness at the marriage ceremony of Sheth Mathuradas, the eldest son of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, J. P., which takes place in Bombay on Friday the 31st instant. The deputation, consisting of Prince Manubha and a party of ten, arrived on Monday morning in Bombay by the Ahmedabad mail and was received at the Grant Road Station with due honour. After floral presentations had been made the deputation drove in motor-cars to the bungalow of Sheth Lakhmidas Haridas, where they have been temporarily lodged. Costly poshaks from His Highness the Jam Saheb and other members of the Jam's family will be presented to the bridegroom.

NOVELTY THEATRE, "FOR THE KING."—This famous play of the days of Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell will be presented on New Year's night at the "Novelty Theatre." It promises to be particularly rich in scenic display. All the special sets have been painted by the pick of London's artists, the names of Hawes Craven and E. G. Banks, who are responsible for several scenes, speak for themselves. The costumes have been designed and executed by Messrs. L. Benjamin and Co., London, and the incidental music is by Mr. Denham Harrison. Mr. Sydney Pease will be seen in his original part of "Oliver Cromwell." The play was received upon its production in London with great favour, and during its career has never yet received an adverse criticism. It has been played with big success in Australia and South Africa, where in Cape Town at the early part of the Boer War, it broke all records at the Opera House. It was in this play that Mr. Pease reintroduced the late Miss Kate Vaughan to the London stage after her retirement. She created the part of "Cragy Dick Wildfire," a performance which surprised all who knew her as a dancer. This part is now played by Miss Lillian Lloyd, who has been connected with the piece for some years in England. Another member of the Company who has also played in the piece is Mr. Reginald Rimington who played Col. Stephen Wenlock in South Africa. The part will again be in his hands in the present instance.

THE NEW BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Besides His Excellency the Governor and the two members of his Executive Council, the Bombay Legislative Council, as constituted under the new regulations, will consist of the following members :—

Officials nominated by Government :—Mr. R. A. Lamb ; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron ; Mr. W. T. Morrison ; Mr. M. C. Gibb ; Mr. W. H. Sharp ; Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson ; Mr. F. G. Pratt ; Major J. Jackson ; Mr. Hugh Murray—Total 9.

Non-official nominated by Government :—Mr. H. E. E. Procter ; Mr. N. S. Glazebrook ; Sir Sassoon Jacob David ; Khan Bahadur N. P. Vakil ; Dr. T. B. Nariman ; Sardar Davar K. E. Modi ; Sir V. D Thakersey ; Sardar Meherban L. Basavaprabhu ; Sardar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal ; Sardar Coopuswami Vizianagaram Mudaliar ; Sardar S. A. Jadhavrav ; Sardar Rao Bahadur Y. T. Mirican—Total 12.

Elected Members :—Mr. C. H. Armstrong for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi, for the Municipalities, Central Division ; Mr. G. K. Parekh, for the Municipalities, Northern Division ; Mr. V. R. Natu, for the Municipalities, Southern Division ; Mr. A. Vishindas for the Municipalities, Sind Division ; Khan Bahadur Syed A. Yusif Shah, for the District Boards, Sind Division ; Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda, for the District Boards, Southern Division ; Mr. S. D. Garud for the District Boards, Central Division ; Sardar P. V. Desai, for the District Boards, Northern Division ; Mr. A. H. A. Peerbhoy, for the Muhammadan community, Southern Division ; Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos, for the Muhammadan community, Northern Division ; Mr. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed for the Muhammadan community, Central Division ; Sardar Narasinghji Ishwarsinghji, Takor of Amod, for the Sardars of Gujarat ; the Chief of Ichalkaranji, for the Sardars of the Dekhan ; Mr. Ghulam Muhammad valad Khan Bahadur W. M. Bhurgri, for the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind ; Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, for the Muhammadan community of Bombay City ; Mr. M. P. Webb, for the Karachi Chamber of Commerce ; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, for the Indian commercial community ; Sir P. M. Mehta, for Municipal Corporation, Bombay ; Mr. C. H. Setalvad, for the University of Bombay ; Mr. J. S. W. Milne, for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ; Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, for the Bombay Millowners' Association—Total 22.

MYSORE VAISYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 28.

The Mysore Vaisya Conference has been sitting from yesterday in Gavipur with Mr. Salla Gurusami Chetty, High Court Vakil and Municipal Commissioner, Madras, as President. He arrived yesterday morning and was conducted in procession through Dodpet and the important streets. The Conference is purely social, eschewing politics. Mr. Chengia Chetty, Deputy Commissioner, and the moving spirit of the Conference, welcomed the delegates and spoke on the origin of the Association and requested the delegates to see to the continuity of the Conference.

The President spoke ex-tempore in Telegu suggesting reforms and advocating liberal education, especially technical. The Maharaja and the Government were specially thanked. Delegates have come from distant places and great enthusiasm prevails.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The following engineers on return from the Catham course, are posted as follows :—Major McCormick and Captain Mathews to the 3rd Sappers and Miners, Kirkee; and Captains Clarke and Izat to the 2nd Sappers and Miners, Bangalore.

In course of an Army Order special attention is drawn to the order defining obligations of persons exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act in respect of possession and sale of arms.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

Too much praise cannot be given the Pollard Lilliputian Company upon their presentation of "La Poupee" at the Empire Theatre last night. As in other pieces their acting was faultless and their singing and dancing was superb. The audience was naturally extremely enthusiastic, and such songs as "Fishing Girls, Girls, Girls" were so well rendered that they were encored time and again.

"La Poupee" is so well-known that a description of the opera is needless. Suffice it to say that no adult company has played it so thoroughly well in Bombay. Miss Ivy Pollard was La Poupee and, as those who have seen this talented girl will imagine, she was splendidly realistic. The part gave greater scope for her abilities than most others do, and the intelligent conception she has of the piece not only redounds to her credit, but gives infinite enjoyment to the audience. Miss Clara McGorlick added to her reputation as Madame Hilarious, the wife of the inventor, and as Mademoiselle Guidiline, Miss Rose McGorlick was distinctly good. Masters John Heintz and Watter Byrne in the characters of aged aristocrats gave the performance of the evening. They were delightful, and their acting—their impersonation of the old men—was simply admirable. Master Fred Heintz, too, was very humorous as Hilarious, the mechanical doll inventor and he kept the audience in roars of laughter. In addition to these principals there were many others on the stage, and all deserve high praise. The piece was splendidly staged, and the various scenes were excellently arranged.

To-night the sparkling musical comedy, "Florodora" will be presented and on Thursday "In Town" will be staged and "A Gisty Girl" on Friday evening. Seats may be reserved at Rose and Co.

PLAY HOUSE FOR BOMBAY MILL-HANDS.

THE following representation has been sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay :—

We the undersigned residents of Parel, Bhoiwada, Warli, Dadar and Mahim, beg respectfully to approach your honour with the following prayer, and trust that your honour will be pleased to consider the same favourably.

Most of us are poor mechanics and mill-operatives and work in factories and mills from sunrise to sunset. We hardly have any opportunity to recreation by attending any operas, theatre or any place of entertainment. Theatres situated at Grant Road are far away, and it is found expensive and inconvenient for us to attend performances there. Men of our class feel it a hardship that no such play-house is within our reach. We regret to say that your honour has of late been pleased to decline to grant licenses to persons, who intended converting certain mill godowns into a theatre, though the same place was used for the same purpose a few months ago. The application of certain strict rules, which are necessary in the case of regularly built theatres, has led to your honour's refusing permission in this respect. That in the monotony of our hard life a musical hall, which could also serve the purpose of a rustic theatre and a hall for the exhibition of wrestling matches in the mill-hand locality, would be a boon to us, and our only prayer is that your honour will as a matter of concession not enforce all the strict rules, which are enforced in the case of pucca city theatres.

It has come to our knowledge that Messrs. Sunder Jagannath Chowgale and Chintaman Hahadev Deshpande shortly intend hiring the premises known as the "Jalkigirni" with the object of converting the same into a temperary theatre, taking good care to provide all necessary precautions in case of fire. Under these circumstances we trust your honour will be pleased to grant the permission we most humbly solicit and for which we shall remain ever grateful.

A number of signatures have been attached.

THE BEGINNING OF FIRE INSURANCE.

Before the Great Fire of 1666 there was no such thing as insurance against loss by fire, though the theory of it was well known, and had often been discussed. Sometimes a wealthy Corporation would reimburse a private individual who met with heavy misfortune from the flames ; but every one suffered so heavily in the Fire of London that charity, public or private, was quite ineffectual. As men began to recover from the blow, there was a natural desire to avert the possibility of the recurrence of such dire loss of wealth, and first individuals, and then bodies of business men, began to underwrite the hazard of fire. Of the great Insurance Companies which now exist one only, The Hand-in-Hand was formed in the seventeenth

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Thyra	Nielson	Bunbury
23	Fairport	Greig	Marmu Goa
8	Gerd	Andreasen ...	Begkok
1	Cairngorm	Hambly	Genoa
12	Himalaya	Spicer	Shanghai
18	Dwarka	Moxon	Bushra
5	Scirstad	Leisen	Bangkok
6	Gibraltar	Story	Mauritius
11	Silkworth	Hall	Williams Portsaid

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Dandolo	Giacopello ...	Calcutta
	Waroonga	Morison	Persian Gulf
	Northwales	Owen	Liverpool
	Haidari a	Grey	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Moyori Maru for China.
" Scirstad for Bangkok
" Gerd for Bangkok
" Okhla for Persian Gulf
" Spondilus for Aroe Bay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer Praesident left Seychelles for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea left Aden for Bombay on 25th instant and is expected here to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd instant, and the Anchor Line s.s. Scindia outward bound passed Suez on the 26th instant and is due here on the morning of the 7th proximo about 6 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3200 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 5900 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co; 1500 cwts wheat sweeping, G Rowji; 600 cwts coir yarn V Harridas, 4600 cwts maize, L Drefuse and Co; 18 bales wool, C Balkishandas; 18 bales wool, W Balia; 2000 cwts wheat and 1000 cwts joowaree, Ralli Bros; 61 bales wool, David Sasoon and Co; 62 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 50 bales wool, E Sewaji.

Clan Macdonald s—2200 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Hrier do Saone and Co; 1240 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Northwales s—7000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Madras s—2 bales milk mart Killich Nixon and Co

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—104 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed and 1085 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 23 bales skins, S D Sasoon and Co; 8 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co: 6 bales skins, H A Oomer; 29 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 10 cwts fishmaws J M Rahimtoola; 75 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 70 cwts shutney, F Nowroji; 1 bale cotton, Litham and Co; 520 cwts myrabolans, E Oomersey; 25 bales skins, R M Kooka.

Arabia s—350 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—1 cask skins, Enrico N Stein.

Hindoo s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 teelseed and 6,006 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

City of Madras s—55 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—186 casks skins, Enrico N Stein; 45 casks skins, Latham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Himalaya s—69 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 150 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,060 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Tyninghame s—38,003 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 13,481 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Othello s—18,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Southville s—2,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 750 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 4,003 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Hindoo s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz; 10,00 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 27 cwts animal guts, Eduard Wolf.

FOR UDDAWALLA.

Hindoo s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—64 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fairport s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Woola s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Ancroft s—110 bales, cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Coronation s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Fairport s—2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 170 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,000 cwts rapeseed. Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, 7,400 cwts mowraseed, and 34,171 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 999 cwts groundnuts, 999 cwts poppyseed and 2,499 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,019 cwts rapeseed and 913 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macdonald s—999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros 330 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 800 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wooda's—50 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, S Cooverji and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, E Nersey.

Kybfels s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 336 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts ajwanseed and 4 pots rose oil, Volkart Bros; 56 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 154 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 cwts animal guts, A Mayer, 500 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—550 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Luzon s—325 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co, 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co, 300 bales cotton Diwadker and Co, 100 bales cotton, Suart Latham and Co, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Volkert Bros, 27 bales cotton twist, Breadburg Bready and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—14 cwts animal guts, Edward Wolf, 220 bales cotton, Valkert Bros, 14 cwts animal guts A Mayer.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAAK.

Africa s—12 cwts oilsmen, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR KERASSUNDE.

Africa s—12 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Africa s—15 bales twist, David Sasoon and Co.

FOR BERROW.

Cairngorm s—2,000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—200 bales twist M B Kishna.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arcadia s—1,000 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 1,000 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, B Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 175 bales twist and 75 bales twist cloth E D Sasoon and Co; 225 bales twist M B Kaisha.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales twist C. Bhowanidas.

FOR ODESSA.

Vermont s—434 bales cotton M B Kaisha, 500 bale cotton the Japan Cotton Trading and Co;

Purley s—400 bales cotton Victoria Ginando and Sons 1,490 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1909.

THE CONGRESS MEETING.

WHEN Sir Pherozeshah Mehta suddenly announced his intention not to preside at this year's session of the Congress, it was imagined by many people that there would be no gathering at all, and pessimistic Congressmen declared that the institution had seen its last days. But it would have been a mistake to admit that the organisation is a "one-horse-shay," wholly dependent on one man. There are other influential men, other fluent speakers in the Congress fold, and one of these was found at the eleventh hour ready and willing to undertake the duties and responsibilities relinquished by Sir Pherozeshah. Why that gentleman declined to fulfil his undertakings we can only imagine. Probably some speaker, with greater zeal than discretion, may make a statement on the subject which will compel Sir Pherozeshah to speak out. Or it may be that when the session is at an end, the original President-elect may feel the time has arrived at which he may take the public and general body of Congressmen into his confidence. Meantime the idea gains currency that Sir Pherozeshah has lost faith in his former political followers and associates, and remembering the incidents of last year, preferred not again to run the risk of insult and molestation. Be that as it may, it appears that his action has not been without effect on the session. From what the correspondents tell us, the opening was deadly dull, and even the appearance of Pundit Malaviya—"one of the most fascinating figures in Indian politics," and "the silver-tongued orator of the Congress" as he has been described—failed to produce that degree of enthusiasm with which the delegates have been wont to greet their leader. The attendance was smaller than usual, but we are asked to believe that the delegates who were present were "representative of the Congress's best elements," the pick of the basket. From which we gather that the Extremist section is conspicuous by its absence and that the Moderatist element is taking the session, as usual, as a pleasant sort of holiday, at the expense of those who were induced to elect them. So the session began tamely and will end tamely, for the "silver-tongued orator" spoke at too greatly length, endeavoured to cover too many subjects—and tired out the delegates, especially those we presume, who had hoped to eclipse the Pundit in oratorical display.

It cannot be said that the tone of the inaugural address was objectionable, or that the language in which it was couched was insufficiently sober. But the Audits criticism of the Reforms, and the Regulations under which those reforms will be given effect to, was distinctly absurd and unworthy "a staunch and vehement opponent of the Tilak school of Congressists." The Regulations, as we have pointed out on numerous occasions, are not intended to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians which alter not. But say what their critics may, they are the only Regulations under which the reforms may be given a fair trial and all reasonable people, whether Congressmen or not, will accept them in the spirit in which they were laid down. We protest against the Pundit's ungenerous criticism of Mahomedan aspirations and his comments on their agitation and its results are to say the least illogical. Rather should he have quoted them as demonstrating the efficacy of legitimate agitation in favour of a righteous cause. Still there was a note of loyalty ringing through the proceedings, sounded by Lala Harkishen Lal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee: "Let us have a creed by all means, but an affirmation, a solemn affirmation, if you please, of loyalty to the British Crown, is all that is required as the creed of the Congress, because so long as we are loyal to the person of the ruler and to the laws enacted by legally constituted authority, we may well claim equal rights with the other British subjects. Our ideals should not be mixed up with the creed." We should have preferred the sentiment a little more lucidly expressed and Mr. Harkishen Lal seemed to feel the desirability of making himself more clearly understood, for later he added, "If open, frank, real and sincere loyalty, based on the highest considerations of self-interest, be our creed, we need not discuss any United Congress, as about this simple creed there can be no two and different opinions. On other matters we may differ as much as we like, but if we follow honestly the rules of regulated civilised society we need fear no troubles." While the Extremists remain as they are and act as they do, there can be no hope of a United Congress, but Pundit Malaviya adheres to the belief that the day will come soon when we shall see bonds of friendship between Mahomedans and Hindus and Parsees like a river welling up until they become a great nation and India realises her destiny and takes a high place in the scale of the nations of the world." Some day that dream may be realised, but animadversions on Mahomedan representation and the manner in which they acquired it will not hasten the dawn of that happy morning when the lion shall lie down with the lamb.

We welcome the President's protest against outrages similar to those levelled against Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Mr. A. M. T. Jackson. Pundit Malaviya declared the whole country felt unutterable grief that such a dastardly crime as the latter should take place in India, of all places, where the taking of the life of any living thing not injurious to man is held as a deadly sin. He regretted that there should be this evidence and that so many young Indians had been perverted from the old creed and had performed deeds of violence and crime. They must do all they could to eradicate all these new crimes which had come into the country, he said; but we do not find that he offered any practical suggestion as to how that the process of eradication shall be put into operation. Indeed, we are not sure that the reference to deportations and to Sir George Clarke's action in regard to Mr. Kelkar's nomination, does not materially detract from the value of the Pundit's protestation. Does he not virtually denounce the Governor of Bombay as unjust and of condemning a man unheard? Those are faults of which Sir George Clarke's most bitter opponent cannot accuse him. His Excellency, in regard to Mr. Kelkar's nomination to the Council, acted within his rights and according to his lights, and the weight of public opinion endorsed that action. What England did with regard to Mr. Lynch, who fought against us in the South African war, in no way affects the action of the Government in this country. After the war those who fought against us became our subjects, and among those to whom an amnesty was granted were many who now fill high office and have endeavoured and are still endeavouring to produce a United South Africa under the British flag. Moreover, the potentiality of a solitary member of Parliament for mischief is not nearly so great as that of an undesirable member of the numerically small Councils which ours must remain when compared with the vast number of the House of Commons. No, while the crimes the Congress essayed, through its President, to deplore, are possible, it is wise to disqualify men it has been found necessary to deport in the interests of peace and men convicted of preaching sedition in the Press. To admit these to the Councils, especially at the present time, would be to encourage sedition and would certainly not tend to "eradicate all these new crimes which have come into the country." Whatever qualifications such men may possess, does not render it desirable to place them in exalted positions. Too much latitude has been allowed them; the treatment meted out to them has been in many cases too light. Government cannot afford to consider a man cleansed of his sins the moment the sentence passed upon him has elapsed. A sedition-monger must be regarded as such and his antecedents and reputation must be remembered against him for all time that disaffection runs violently rampant. Probably the Congress may pass a resolution on the subject and as such will be communicated, with others, to Government, but we do not anticipate that it will cause Government to alter its decision or lead the Government of India to find fault with Sir George Clarke's decision.

AN ANTI-SOCIALIST LEAGUE. POLITICAL associations in England seem in these days to spring up and wither even quicker than the flowers of the field. This week's mail papers, for instance, tell of the death of the Budget Protest League. It has accomplished its purpose, and is now deceased. This Budget, we should think, has given rise to more political organisations in a short time, than has any political venture which has preceded it. Not unconnected with the Budget—or at least the policy which prompted it—is the newest of societies political. May it do its work as well as did the Protest League! And may it be an existing force. It is needed as a power in the land to counteract the pernicious influence which the Labour Party succeeds in exerting on Liberal Councils. "The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain" is an institution which might very well have come a little earlier, but we shall give it a welcome, that is none the less hearty on account of its belated arrival. In the London Press, Mr H. J. Grisewood, who has been appointed its Secretary, appears as the writer of a long letter, appealing for a million shilling fund. We trust he will get them, for a million shillings invested in such work as the Anti-Socialist Union is meant to do, will yield a big profit to the nation. Wein India are by no means uninterested, for the checking of Socialism in the Cabinet Councils, will also check that misguided lenience on native questions, by which Liberal administrations, alas, are invariably distinguished.

We gather from Mr. Grisewood's letter that the Union has already been at work. The Union has accomplished much good during the by-elections, particularly at Bermondsey, where over a hundred speakers and workers were engaged, and at Portsmouth. It has good men at its head, the chairman of its Committee being Sir William Bull, while serving on the same body are to be found Lord Cromer, Sir Harry Samuel, Sir Ernest Flower, Mr. Thomas Marlowe who is Editor of the *Daily Mail*, and Lord Sondes. These should be able to guide it to at least some measure of the success we hope to see it achieve, and seeing that the fund when the mail left had already mounted to 109,000 shillings, it seems that the sinews of war are being provided. The enemy it intends to meet is well described by Mr. Grisewood in his letter, in which he makes a telling appeal for support of the cause. "We ask the public," he says, "to aid us in this great battle of Anti-Socialism which we are waging. Our organisation is non-party; Liberals and Unionists are combining together on common ground on behalf of a national cause. The danger which we are fighting is growing every day. Capital is being driven abroad and is not likely to return. Consols are down; home railways distrusted and avoided by investors; many brewery shares almost worthless; the building trade is stagnant; the cotton, coal, and other trades are hampered by strikers and disaffection—these are some of the results which the threat of Socialism has had on the commercial and industrial world. It is not necessary to go into the actual perils of Socialism, which, according to the preachings of its adherents, are confiscation, atheism, and violence. As Lord Rosebery has pointed out, Socialism means an end to all: to faith, family, property, monarchy, and the Empire. It means an end to our individual and national existence, the ruination of our commercial peace and prosperity, and the abandonment of our beliefs. We ask all those who value their homes and their liberty, the inviolability of their faith and flag, and the preservation of Throne, Fatherland, and Imperial destiny to aid us in sweeping this disease of Socialism from our midst."

MANNERS AND POLITICS. IT has always been the proud boast of an Englishman that his political views never influence his social relations and that he shows as much courtesy to his enemies as his friends. There does not seem much room for doubt that this old order has almost entirely passed away and the coming fight will probably see many incidents which will thoroughly disgust all thinking men and women. Had it been only that there were the speeches of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, one would not have been justified in so much apprehension. Both of these glory in defying the ordinary decencies of political life, but there have been other cases. The Ure affair has been much explained and become worse in the process, for despite an absolute unanimity of opinion amongst reporters that his words had been properly reproduced, he preferred to repudiate the shorthand reports and to trust to his memory regarding utterances made when, to use a Gladstonian phrase, he was rejoicing in the exuberance of his own verbosity. An even worse case has now come to light, however, and in this instance there is no possibility of retraction. When the announcement was made that the Premier would move a resolution, denouncing the Lords for their rejection of the Budget, it was also announced that Mr. Balfour was unwell and would probably not be able to be in his place in the House of Commons. Immediately the *Westminster Gazette*, which has always been regarded as a well conducted paper, produced a "Note of the Day" insinuating that Mr. Balfour was "shamming" illness in order to avoid answering Mr. Asquith's indictment. That there was such an insinuation intended cannot be gainsaid. The note in question commenced: "We see it stated that a "severe cold" may prevent Mr. Balfour from being present at to-day's debate in the House of Commons." The quotation marks round the words, "severe cold," are not ours but placed there by the *Westminster Gazette* which continued, "we hope that the cold will be better this morning, but in any case we cannot believe that anything but the most serious illness could keep Mr. Balfour from being in his place this afternoon. We remember other occasions on which he has had colds, compelling him to break a platform engagement, but the present circumstances are so exceptional that we are sure that no mere cold will stop him, the 'House of Commons man' from turning up to-day." It would be difficult to imagine a more underhand method of political dealing. Also this is not the first similar offence of the *Westminster Gazette* which tried hard to make political capital out of Lord Lansdowne's ill-health, and consequent difficulty in delivering his speech for the rejection of the Budget. If erstwhile staid and respectable papers, which are presumed to publish their contents after mature consideration, sink to this level, it augers ill for political amenities when it comes to the time of the polls. The effect on the silent, thinking voter, however, cannot be in doubt for an instant.

IT is notified that New Year's Honours list will be published on January 1st.

MR. C. H. BERTHOUD, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, died at Haldwani on Tuesday of enteric fever. He was an officer of thirteen years' standing and was deservedly popular both in his own service and with the public.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Anglo-German Friendship.

AN AUSTRIAN DREYFUS CASE.

(FROM OUR MILITORY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

A MEETING under the auspices of the Anglo-German Friendship Committee was held on Thursday afternoon at Caxton Hall, Westminster. Lord Avebury said he thought they might congratulate themselves on a better feeling between Germany and this country than existed in 1905, when the Committee was formed. He regretted that a certain section of the Press in both countries still continued to sow the seeds of suspicion and illwill, but the common sense of both countries would, he hoped and believed, defeat their efforts. The main interests of England and of Germany were the same, and the greatest of all was the maintenance of the peace of the world. Germany was, next to India, our best customer. Germany certainly imposed high duties on our products, but they were not so high as in some countries, and not half so high as, for instance, the United States. He rejoiced in the entente cordiale with France, and hoped it would long continue. In several respects, however, Germany treated this country more fairly than France does. They had, however, one subject of just complaint, or perhaps rather of friendly remonstrance—he alluded, of course, to the increase of the Navy. No doubt Germany was perfectly within her right, and so, of course, was Great Britain. The country would, and must, put down ship for ship, or rather more. But what folly and what waste! The right hand of friendship was held out to Germany, and an olive branch in it. It was to be hoped they would take it. War would be disastrous to both, and the increase of armaments was war—happily without bloodshed, but not without intense national suffering. If Germany flourished Great Britain would share her prosperity. Still, it was not merely from selfish motives that they should rejoice in her welfare, but as an immemorial friend and ally, to whom they owed so much in literature, in art, and in science. (Cheers.)

Lord Courtney expressed regret that after all that had been done to promote friendship between the two countries, there were still manifestations of the jealousy, the alarm, and the anxiety which lay at the root of the preparations of one nation for war against another, and which must be an everlasting bar to the establishment of real friendship.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., thought public opinion in favour of a union of hearts between the two countries was gaining ground. The following resolution was carried: "That this meeting rejoices in the improved feeling now existing between Great Britain and Germany, and trusts that it may culminate in a mutual reduction of the naval armaments which now add so grievously to the burdens of both countries; and begs to assure the German people of our goodwill and sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Fatherland."

AIRSHIPS IN WAR.

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., presided on Thursday afternoon at the United Service Institution, at the reading of a paper on "How Airships are likely to Affect War," read by Major B. Baden-Powell, late Scots Guards. Lord Roberts said: This is to my mind a most interesting subject, far more so than the coming General Election. Flying machines have come to stay, and must be reckoned with, and the sort of machine best adopted for all purposes is now but a matter of trial and experiment. Remember that in 1825—no longer ago—the first locomotive ran between Stockton and Darlington, in front of which a man rode on horseback carrying a red flag. We have not done much to solve the problem of aerial navigation, but the time has now come when we must take up this matter, as aerial machines will no doubt play an important part in future wars. What we have to do now is to set to work ourselves. We cannot afford to be behindhand. Aerial machines may be of the greatest value in the next war. We must make ourselves a machine, have our own trials, and, above all, we must have a staff of men trained ready to adapt themselves to aerial machines as they are introduced. I am anxious that the country should wake up to the necessity of doing the utmost to perfect these aerial machines. We are still strangely apathetic upon everything.

Major Baden-Powell, in the course of his paper, stated that the subject of aerial navigation was divided under two headings, namely, "heavier" and "lighter" than air appliances. Dirigible balloons, to be of practical value, required to be of great size, and have rigid framework. Their speed was limited as compared with aeroplanes, but at present they could ascend to higher altitudes, and their record of distance travelled was more than twice the 144 miles record made by Farman in the heavier-than-air machine. The aeroplane, although it could not as yet be made to carry the weight of a big dirigible, had yet peculiar advantages. It went faster, was a much cheaper and smaller object, was not nearly so vulnerable as the dirigible, required far fewer men to handle, and was easily stored and hidden from observation. Fogs would effect "dirigibles" more than aeroplanes, for the later could skim along close to the ground. For reconnaissances, raids, carrying despatches, and communications, aerial machines were of the highest value, and in naval warfare it would be found they could be used to great advantage in various ways. For land defence against an aerial fleet it was necessary to prepare guns and apparatus, and aerial torpedoes and motor-cars carrying high-range cannon would have to be considered, whilst fortifications and magazines might have to be improved by the protection from attack by overhead covering. Major Baden-Powell further added that aerial machines could be made of great use in war, and in a few years it would be found that their efficiency and numbers would be vastly increased. By their employment operations would be quickened, and wars sooner lost or won. Preparations should be made at once to defend ourselves against such form of attack.

A discussion followed. Colonel Capper, R. E., congratulated the lecturer and the country on the fact that public interest was quickened in the matter of aeronautics. In his experience neither fog nor cloud was so bad as to interfere with the navigation of air craft.

Captain Tulloch, R. E., severely condemned the state of things which had left us without an air fleet, and, what was still worse, without men experienced in handling airships and aerial navigation. Other countries had gone ahead, and in two years Germany would have a fleet of seventy airships, giving her command overhead. He knew and authorities knew—that such a fleet could fire our docks and sheds, and prevent the manufacture of cordite, and so leave our Navies with small opportunity of refilling their magazines with that necessary ammunition for guns. It was imperative that this country should have an aerial navy for defence, and he had prepared a paper to send to every Parliamentary candidate asking a "yes" or "no" on that subject.

FRENCH ARMY AND AVIATION.

For some time past the French military authorities have been rather severely criticised for apparently neglecting to draw any profit from the recent progress made in aviation. This is no longer true, as both the military Governor of Paris and the Minister for War have offered an opportunity to officers to practise with new machines, specially purchased for the purpose. The reason why the authorities were so slow to adopt the actual models was, it is said, because the military engineers persisted in considering that for army purposes an aeroplane would have to embody also the principle of a gyroplane, that is to say, have one or two screws intended to lift it, and consequently to enable it to move slowly, or remain almost stationary over a given point. This idea has now practically been given up, and all that is required of an army aeroplane is that it should be capable of carrying at least one passenger, and of rising to a considerable height. The three types of aeroplanes chosen are said to be a Wright, a Farman, and a Bleriot machine. Officers have begun to learn to pilot them at Chalais, in Meudon, and on the Croix de Hins field, near Bordeaux.

AN AUSTRIAN DREYFUS CASE.

The Austrian military poisoning case still absorbs public interest more than any other general topic. Never has a criminal affair here aroused such a passionate discussion. Not only in Vienna, but throughout Austria, the people are divided into two camps, one maintaining the guilt of Lieutenant Hofrichter, the other which far outnumbers the former, asserting his innocence. The military authorities are relaxing no efforts to discover the truth, and daily reports on the affair are laid before the Emperor and the Heir-Apparent. Yesterday, the Colonel Commanding Lieutenant Hofrichter's infantry regiment, was summoned from Linz to report personally to the Emperor; and after discussing all the details the monarch is alleged to have declared, "If Hofrichter is guilty then he is insane, and should be treated accordingly."

An interpellation was on Saturday addressed as follows to the Government by a large group of deputies:

"The arrest of Lieutenant Hofrichter, on suspicion of murder, has called the attention of the entire public to the backward state of our military criminal procedure. The present unexplained case calls for a reformation in this respect, and demands that the principles of publicity and permission to the defence for open speaking be observed."

However grave may be the proofs against Lieutenant Hofrichter, public opinion protests against the possibility of these proofs being examined in a secret trial, devoid of all the practices of modern justice. It requires no prophetic gift to foresee that if the case ends adversely to the prisoner, the sentence will be the object of unceasing discontent, criticism, and hostile attacks. An Austrian Dreyfus case, in fact, is preparing.

I view of the usual importance of the matter, the Government is asked whether it is inclined to use its influence to obtain from the Emperor an exceptional change in the regulations guiding military trials, so far as to allow the accused the assistance of counsel, and also to permit as far as possible publicity in the proceedings. There is no doubt that even if the Government acceded to the proposal of the House, no change whatever would be introduced into the Military Court. The first hearing of the accused to-morrow before the courtmartial will be conducted with the same secrecy as those which will follow until sentence is pronounced.

Inquiries during the last few days at Linz have brought to light nothing new. The commander of the Linz Division, General Weigl, received there a Vienna reporter, to whom he said: "I am convinced of the innocence of Lieutenant Hofrichter. Never would my poor Hofrichter have been capable of such a crime; of this I am certain. But the affair is now withdrawn from my military competence." In military circles there is a large party which takes sides with Lieutenant Hofrichter. Above all, it is regretted that he must defend his life before his judges alone and unsupported. On the other hand, the police authorities maintain that sufficient proofs of guilt have been established even if the purchase of the cyanide of potassium remains undiscovered. Lieutenant Hofrichter's dog Troll also plays a part in the proceedings. He was brought to the military veterinary institute in order to discover whether certain powders were administered as medicine to him in wafers for worm disease. He took the filled wafers offered him without hesitation. This confirms Lieutenant Hofrichter's statement as to the reason why he bought these wafers.

To-day a new witness offered himself. He is an omnibus conductor, and says he saw Lieutenant Hofrichter on November 14 at six in the morning at the West Station. He saw him quietly cross to the City Station, where he waited for a train for the district where his wife is staying. The police maintain that Lieutenant Hofrichter rapidly left the West Station to post his letters in the nearest box and then hastily returned to catch a train for town. If this witness be accepted his evidence is very important, as even to reach the nearest letter-box where the letters were found, he must have run if he was to get back to the Town Station so as to be with his relatives at 6-45 a. m., as it has been proved he was.

CHRISTMAS AT BHUSAWAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE children of this up-country station have not been forgotten, for before Christmas Day had arrived, they had quite a round of festivities, beginning with the delivery of school prizes by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, on one day, athletic sports on another, and a Christmas Tree and Tea on a third. There is neither Church nor Parsonage at Bhusawal, the Resident Chaplain and his wife being at present obliged to occupy the small railway premises, known as "The Rest House." The school room, which has to do duty for a church, was tastefully decorated with various plants, lilies, roses, chrysanthemums, and mango foliage, pieces of real holly and ivy, kindly sent from a hill station, being introduced here and there. The walls of the building were embellished with the texts "Glory to God in the Highest, etc." "Unto us a child is born, etc.," while "Emmanuel" appeared immediately over the Communion Table. There were 81 communicants at the two celebrations on Christmas Day, an increase of 40 compared with last year. The collections, which were on behalf of the New Lighting Fund (16 new lamps having been installed), amounted to Rs. 76 5 9. A selection of Christmas carols was given at the Christmas Eve Service and on the following Sunday evening; and the singing of these together with the brightest of the Christmas hymns was most hearty. The Sunday School children had their Christmas Festival on the Sunday afternoon. The Chaplain's work during the Christmas Festival has thus been no sinecure, for he is his own organist.

SENATOR Hale, says a Washington message, will try to break the naval programme for two battleships yearly, agreed to by the United States Senate during the great fight for more battleships two years ago. Now he favours only one and runs counter to the President's recommendations in other matters, favouring colliers instead of the repair ship asked for by Mr. Taft.

SIR Owen Philipps, M.P., has written to the Pembroke Dock Chamber of Commerce stating, on the authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty, that arrangements are being made to base four torpedo-boats at Pembroke Docks.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

FIGHT AT THE IRISH CONVENTION.

The Active Peers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Mr. Zimmerman, Liberal candidate, has retired in East Manchester, thus leaving a Conservative and Labourite contest.

The crowd broke up the Nationalist Convention at Fermoy after a fierce fight. An O'Brienite candidate has been selected to oppose the Redmondite candidate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

Of the 165 leading Unionist meetings during the next eleven days, two-thirds will be addressed by the Peers.

Lord Lamington, speaking at Consett, said the anti-Lords outcry was bunkum. He could not conceive a more dangerous situation than the country being ruled by one elected House. There might be other ways of electing Parliament than by recording a vote at the polling booths.

FRANCE AND THE POWERS.

Better Relations Throughout.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

In the French Chamber, M. Pichon, in a statement on the Foreign policy, said that France and Russia had never been more closely united. The Anglo-Russian rapprochement was an additional element in the extremely cordial Anglo-French entente.

The recent meeting of the Tsar and King Emmanuel sufficiently demonstrated the accord between Russia and Italy.

The differences with Germany as regards Morocco had been settled, both Powers loyally acting in accord, causing an immediate improvement in the diplomatic situation in Europe, but the Franco-German agreement was restricted to Morocco and did not apply to the Bagdad Railway or the Austrian question.

Referring to Crete, M. Pichon said that a definite settlement cannot be reached now, but all the Powers interested would participate when the time came.

LORD KITCHENER IN AUSTRALIA.

State Entertainments to be Given.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A telegram from Sidney states that Lord Kitchener will be the guest of the State, will be entertained at a public banquet, and will hold a reception at Parliament House.

AN AUSTRIAN LOAN.

To be Floated in London.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

A telegram from Budapest announces that a four per cent. loan of £2,000,000 is being issued in London at 95½.

THE KARPOFF OUTRAGE.

Extremist Allegations against Russian Police.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The death of M. Karpoff remains shrouded in mystery. There are hot debates thereanent in the Duma, the extremist parties averring that he was engaged in manufacturing evidence against political suspects, others fiercely condemning such baseless charges.

TURKISH CONCESSION TO LYNCH COMPANY.

Important German Naval Pronouncement.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

The German Foreign Office is denying the report that the Turkish concession to the Anglo-Turkish Lynch Company to run steamers on the Euphrates and the Tigris was due to Anglo-German understanding on the naval question, and declares that Germany does not intend to depart from the naval programme.

BIBBY LINER IN COLLISION.

Serious Damage.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Bibby liner "Derbyshire" has been in collision with an oil-tank ship in a fog in the Mersey. She sustained a twelve-foot rend amidships. She has been beached to prevent her sinking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 28.

The accident to the "Derbyshire," reported by Reuter to-day, occurred at Liverpool when she was inward bound from London. She was timed to leave Liverpool for Rangoon on January 13, but owing to serious damage sustained by the collision she will not be able to leave for some weeks.

THE Army Council have approved of the renewed appointments, as members of the Army Medical Advisory Board, of Dr. J. Rose Bradford, Sir C. Cameron, Dr. L. C. Parkes, Dr. M. S. Pembrey, and Sir F. Treves.

LORD MINTO.

Suffering from Fever.

COMING SPRING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

Owing to a sharp attack of fever the Viceroy was unable to leave Barrackpore this afternoon to be present at the races. Lady Minto, however, came and presented the Cup to the winner. Lady Minto returned to Barrackpore this evening.

Sir R. and Lady N. Paget and Miss Johnson arrived at Government House to-day as guests of the Viceroy.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The Viceroy is very much better to-day and returned from Barrackpore with Lady Minto this afternoon, who afterwards proceeded to the Polo ground after lunch.

His Excellency is now much better and saw several of the Secretaries to Government.

Lady Minto and a party from Government House will attend the Women's Friendly Society's Fancy Dress, at the Town Hall, to-night.

LATER.

The Viceroy's spring tour *en route* to Simla will probably include visits to Benares, Pusa, Rampore and Patiala. At the last named place His Excellency will place the Maharajah on the Gadi, investing him formally with full ruling powers. Great preparations are on foot to accommodate a hundred and fifty guests all in bungalows.

NEW LAND LEGISLATION IN BURMA.

Strong Protest by the Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 28.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce have addressed an important letter to the Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government dealing with the proposed Land Legislation in Burma.

The Committee, after carefully studying, are of opinion that the arguments for legislation are altogether too meagre and unconvincing to justify such an important and drastic measure as is proposed by Government. The Committee are strongly of opinion that so far the necessity for expediency of legislation has not been proved and they dissent from the opinion that it should be undertaken on grounds that at some remote period it may become desirable. They consider the departure from this sound principle will undoubtedly raise up greater trouble than those admittedly small troubles it is intended to remove. The Committee cannot agree that the proposed measure is not of a drastic nature. This will depend almost entirely upon the bias of officials responsible for its administration and also on rules laid down by Government, and in this connection the Committee consider it most desirable that the rules should be incorporated in the Bill in order that the extent and scope of its action may draw to earnest attention of Government to the most important aspect of the question. The partial destruction of credit, they contend, has been largely the result of the publication of the Land Alienation Bill and the introduction of the Tenancy Bill. They venture to think Government can have little conception of how insidiously the feeling of insecurity has permeated the whole commercial community from the richest to the poorest, a feeling that will most assuredly grow and affect greatly the prosperity of the province unless the present policy of Government is abandoned.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 28.

The Persian soldiers in Bundar Abbas and Bushire who have received no pay for the past six months are getting impatient. Unless their grievance is removed, Teheran Government will find them troublesome. With better alignment and no less control, all the preliminaries for the work of the great tunnel have now been settled and operations will commence at once. For the headworks the collection of materials at the site is in progress and the actual construction of the weir and training embankments will be put in hand next cold weather.

BISHOP OF MADRAS ON TOUR.

A Homily on Christmas.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

The Bishop of Madras, who is on tour in the Ceded Districts, delivered a stirring address on Christmas day at a village called Tekke, one of the suburbs of Nandaly where there is a Christian congregation. The address was meant for the educated Hindus of Nandyal of whom not one was absent except those who had already left the station for the holidays. His address was about the event, the Christians celebrate at Christmas and the beauty and simplicity of his language, and the sublime thoughts and solemn truths embodied in his address created a deep impression.

THE SECUNDERABAD TRAGEDY.

Accused Sepoy Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 28.

The sepoy, Gyand Singh, of the 95th Russell's Infantry, who was tried by General Court Martial at Bolarum for having killed Havildar Mahadeo Singh and causing grievous bodily harm to a Lance Naik, also with attempted murder of the Native Adjutant on the practical range of Bolarum on 2nd November, has been found guilty on all the three charges and sentenced to death. The sentence has been confirmed by Lieut. General Sir James Wolfe Murray, Commanding, 9th Secunderabad Division. The execution of the sentence will be carried out in accordance with instructions which will be communicated by Asst. Adjutant General of the Division to the General Officer Commanding the Troops, Secunderabad.

THE UPPER SWAT CANAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 28.

It is understood that a change has been made in the site for the headworks of the Upper Swat canal. The position contemplated was in Chakdara but it has since been found that this led to some difficulties in alignment of the canal between the head and the tunnel at Malakand. The new site is situated some few miles down the stream of Chakdara and is almost an equally good one for a weir, while it possesses several advantages in other respects. The distance from the headworks to Malakand will now be about four miles instead of nine.

THE NASIK MURDER.

ARREST IN BOMBAY.

Accused Admits His Guilt.

On receiving certain information from Nasik, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, proceeded with his subordinates and a few members of the Nasik Police on Sunday evening to Kesavji Naik's chawl at Kandewadi, Girgaum, and arrested a Brahmin named Pathankar, who is the Bombay agent of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Company of Calcutta, for being implicated in the conspiracy to murder Mr. Jackson. On his house being searched a post-card was found, showing his connection with the conspirators. The accused admitted his guilt to a certain extent before Mr. Vincent. He was sent to Nasik under a strong Police escort headed by Mr. Favell, of the Criminal Investigation Department. Three other houses were searched in the same connection but nothing incriminating was found. Pathankar will be placed before the Nasik Magistrate along with the other accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

The Mahomedans of Lahore celebrated their annual festival of Id-ul-Zuha on Friday. Nearly fifty thousand Moslems assembled at the Shahi and offered prayers at 10-15 a.m.

The following telegrams were sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"The President, Secretary and the members of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Punjab, Lahore, and 50,000 devoted loyal Mahomedans assembled at the Shahi Mosque to-day (Friday) for Id prayers, look with abhorrence at the dastardly murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, and pray that Government should take every necessary action and measures to stamp out such outrages, and expresses its deepest sympathy with the bereaved family."

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society was held on Sunday last, to give expression to the Society's feelings in connection with the assassination of Mr. A.M.T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik. Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan M.A. L.L.B., Solicitor, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. There were present Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Honorary Secretary, Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chailmai, Mr. Haji Saheb Mahomed Haji Oosman Poonawalla, Mr. Haji Ismail Gool Mahomed, Munshi Doolay Khan, Mr. Cassimbhai Rahimtulla, Mr. Syed Mahomed, Munshi Mahomed Ismail Haji, Moulvi Hakim Syed Amir Hassan Sobs, Munshi Habibur Rahman Khan, Munshi Kamruddin and others.

After the President had explained the object of the meeting, it was proposed by Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, seconded by Mr. Syed Moinuddin.

"That the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society expresses its deep sorrow and regret at the assassination of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the popular Collector of Nasik and sincerely sympathises with Mrs. Jackson in her sad and irretrievable bereavement and the Society also expresses its abhorrence at the dastardly act."

In supporting the proposition Munshi Doolay Khan said that he was present in Nasik on the unfortunate day of the assassination and that he could not adequately describe the shock received by the people at the unexpected occurrence. Everything was jovial in Nasik on the day and the high and low were eager to honour the Collector. The Mahomedan gathering at which the speaker was present was particularly cordial in its expressions of admiration and gratitude to the Collector who had captivated the hearts of all Mahomedans. The speaker particularly referred to the action of the deceased taken in improving the water supply of Nasik and in putting the Mahomedan School on a sound basis and to his solicitude in hearing all complaints from even the lowest individuals and in ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Moulvi Syed Amir Hasan and seconded by Munshi Kamruddin.

That this Society respectfully urges Government to take more stringent measures to exterminate the cause of all such seditious actions and conveys the assurance of the Mahomedan community that it will heartily co-operate with Government in this matter.

This was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Saleh Mahomed Poonawalla, it was also resolved that the resolutions be forwarded to Government and Mrs. Jackson.

THE SRINGERI MUTT SWAMY.

Visit to Travancore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, DECEMBER 27.

We have a distinguished visitor in the person of His Holiness Sri Sankara Charya, head of the Sringeri Mutt, Mysore, and also of all Smartha Hindus of South India. Being the Spiritual head of the Travancore Royal House also, His Highness the Maharaja had sent an invitation to the Swami to visit his State, bless him and his subjects. In response to this invitation His Holiness arrived here yesterday morning and received a splendid ovation. The Dewan, and other Hindu officers of the State, went two miles in advance of the town to conduct His Holiness in majestic and imposing procession at which all paraphernalia of a State function, such as caparisoned State elephants, the Maharaja's body guard, infantry retainers with old fashioned spears, javelins, etc., were present, the whole forming splendid a procession of a mile in length, never before witnessed here.

The Maharaja came from the Eastern Fort Gate and welcomed His Holiness, received blessings, followed the procession a short distance and entered the palace. The procession then wended its way through the main streets and reached its destination, after which His Holiness took a prominent seat when a Sanskrit address was read, expressing the people's grateful acknowledgments for the honor done by visiting the State and blessing the people. His Holiness blessed the people in brief words and retired.

The present visitor is a religious head of several crores of Smartha Hindus of South India, the thirty-third descent from the original Sankara Charya, the great expounder and preacher of Advaita philosophy, well known in India. He was born in the third century after Christ in the village of Kaladi, Travancore State. He died a premature death. But during the 30 years or so of his life he travelled over the whole of India, preached Advaita philosophy and laid a strong foundation, revived Hinduism after it had received a shock from Budha's preaching. During his travels he stayed at Benares, was a disciple of the great Bhagavatpala, established four monasteries at Badarinath in North India, Jagannath on the East Coast, Sringeri in the Mysore State, and Dwarka, in Western India. Sankara was a Namburi Brahmin. In the temple of Badarinath, a Namburi Brahmin was nominated by the Maharajah of Travancore and to-day officiates as priest. His Holiness, the present-day head of Sringeri Mutt, holds spiritual away over several lakhs of Smartha Hindus of Travancore. He received His Highness the Maharaja who performed 'padapuja' with all formalities and ceremonies. Crowds of pilgrims have come to do reverential homage to the Jagat Guru. His Holiness stays here one week.

THE Maharani of Pratabgarh, Oudh, will preside at the Ladies Conference.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, DECEMBER 12.

THE clerk in charge of the British Telegraph Office at Kazerone, who had gone out to inspect and to see to the repairs of the telegraph wires, which had been cut by the Ghashghai tribe, was taken prisoner by the Ghashghais and detained for two days. The British Government is demanding compensation for the affront, which was offered purely to spite and to bring into disfavour Sehame-ud-Dowleh, the Governor-General of Fars.

For some time past, Sehame-ud-Dowleh has curbed in his horns and relaxed his energy in bringing to justice offenders of the law, for fear of unnecessarily exciting the people. This was certainly not a wise move, for experience has shown, that to maintain order and security in Persia, harsh and barbarous methods of administration must, now and again, be resorted to. It is characteristic of a Persian to mistake kindness for incapacity to deal with a situation. This has been fully illustrated by recent events in Fars. Sehame-ud-Dowleh's enemies, taking advantage of his inert attitude, have not been slow to disturb the peace which was the feature at the earlier stage of his Governorship. Suddenly there has been a great upheaval in Fars and surging clouds, charged with disaster and trouble, have come thick upon Sehame-ud-Dowleh. Caravan after caravan has been looted on the Shiraz-Ispahan road and on the Shiraz-Bushire road. The up and down posts too have been constantly robbed and the couriers killed.

M. Passek, the Russian Consul-General, and M. Kadloubowsky, the Vice-Consul, were moving down from Shiraz to Bushire escorted by a guard of Russian and Persian Cossacks. On nearing Khano Zenian they were attacked by a band of about 400 armed robbers, and after a severe firing on both sides, which lasted for hours, one Russian Cossack and two Persian Cossacks were killed and one Russian Cossack wounded. The casualties on the other side are said to be heavy, but the exact number is not known, as the robbers carried away their dead and wounded. A large caravan laden with merchandise and several wayfarers were also travelling down in company of M. Passek's party for the sake of protection and to escape being molested en route. The caravan was plundered and the passengers dispoiled of all their belongings. When the news of this misadventure reached Shiraz, Mr. Bill, H. B. M's. Consul, at once left for the scene, accompanied by the English doctor and a few men of the Indian escort attached to the British Consulate. The Governor-General also despatched a number of horsemen in pursuit of the robbers. Two days later the whole party returned to Shiraz and the remains of the ill-fated Russian Cossack were interred in the Armenian Church at Shiraz with full military honors; all the Consuls, the Governor-General and other officials being present. It is reported that the Russian Government is claiming from the impecunious Persian Government one million Krans as indemnity, for the deceased Cossack and injuries to another, for the affront offered and losses sustained.

The other day Sehame-ud-Dowleh was treated to a hostile demonstration, when a large crowd, consisting of merchants, muleteers, wayfarers and others waited on him to protest against the continued insecurity prevailing on the roads and demanded compensation for losses sustained. They insisted on his tendering his resignation if he was unable to cope with the present deplorable situation; in fact they abused him to his face and subjected him to all sorts of indignities. Finding his position untenable, he promised to despatch a strong armed force to restore safety on the roads and to recover their goods. He farther asked them to prefer their claims officially and which would receive his very best considerations. On these assurances the mob dispersed.

Further troubles were in store for Sehame-ud-Dowleh. One night a party of police shot a man dead and severely wounded another in the town of Shiraz. This roused the feelings of the people, who in a state of feverish excitement, marched in a body to the Government House and showered a volley of abuses on the Governor and made things generally very unpleasant for him. Sehame-ud-Dowleh fled in disguise and took refuge in a neighbouring house. When the excitement ceased and the mob had dispersed Sehame-ud-Dowleh returned to the palace. Many of the Government officials were roughly handled. The police are in hiding and dare not show themselves. The Governor has since issued a manifesto warning the people that any attempts to offend his person and dignity will be very severely dealt with.

The Minister of War has telegraphed to all the military stations and headquarters for a full report on the army. The various Anjumans have been ordered to enquire into their grievances, if any, and to see if the standing army corresponds with the number of men on the rolls. This will reveal some startling facts and discrepancies. At Bushire a Committee composed of the Belgian Director of Customs and a few members of the local Council have been delegated with the task of checking the register and their examination disclosed that only 274 men (Sarbazis) existed in person against the 500 appearing on the rolls; and of the 120 artillery-men (Toopchis) only 17 could answer to their names, while none of the 40 cavalry horses as shown in the register ever existed. The heads of the different departments have however all along been drawing salaries and allowances for the full complement on the rolls. This state of affairs exists all over Persia, but the present Government evidently means to eradicate a system, which has grown into a habit by long usage. How far they will succeed remains to be seen.

Two days ago a report reached here that a caravan of 250 mules laden with merchandise from Bushire, and destined for Shiraz, was carried away bodily by brigands at Dashtarjan. Details respecting the ownership of the goods, are not yet known, but the news has thrown the local commercial community into a fit of depression, as the goods are not insured against land risks owing to the underwriters absolutely declining to cover risks by land in Persia as long as the present insecurity and disorder continues.

THE SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate concluded the hearing of the case in which one Golam Ali Molla was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 15,000 at the instance of the Societa Coloniale Italiana of Bombay. The Magistrate, in the course of a lengthy judgment, held that the defendant become involved owing to the Swadeshi movement, and remarked it is contended by the prosecution that the action of accused has been dishonest throughout. That inasmuch as the accused had been advised from Adis Abeba that he was to receive Rs. 3,525 only, he should not have taken possession of Rs. 15,753. It appears, however, from the evidence that accused had wired to the Societa informing them that he was to receive Rs. 3,525 from Adis Ababa and so send the money. It was after the receipt of that wire that the Societa informed the accused that two sums of money had been received from Adis Abeba for him. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that the accused was quite justified in taking the money. It was impossible for him to know that the Societa had made a mistake. No doubt he was under the impression that his brother had succeeded in raising more than he had wired and had forwarded it to him through the Societa. The Counsel for the prosecution further urges that if the accused had invested money he should have handed the securities to the Societa. The accused states the money was invested by him with dealers and that owing to the Swadeshi movement, he had suffered losses, and could not recover the money so invested. The Magistrate concluded: "In my opinion the money was received and used by the accused in good faith and he is not guilty of misappropriating it." Accused was acquitted accordingly.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The Passing of Resolutions.

REFORM REGULATIONS CONDEMNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 28.

The Congress met again to-day at noon. The number of visitors to-day was not so large as yesterday.

The following resolution was put from the Chair: "That the Congress records its sense of the great loss the country has sustained by the death of the Marquis of Ripon who, by his beneficent, progressive and statesmanlike policy as Viceroy of India, earned the lasting esteem, affection and gratitude of His Majesty's Indian subjects." It being duly seconded and supported was carried, the whole assembly standing.

The President next moved the following resolution: "That this Congress thanks the Government of His Imperial Majesty for appointing the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha as a Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Executive Council, and the Right Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali as a Member of the Privy Council." In seconding and supporting this resolution, the delegates expressed their hearfelt gratitude to the Government. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee moved the third resolution, which ran as follows: "That this Congress, while gratefully appreciating the earnest and arduous endeavours of Lord Morley and Lord Minto in extending to the people of this country a fairly liberal measure of constitutional reforms as now embodied in the Indian Councils Act of 1909, deems it its duty to place on record a strong sense of disapproval of the creation of separate electorates on the basis of religion, and regrets that the Regulations framed under the Act have not been framed in a liberal spirit in which Lord Morley's despatch of last year was conceived. In particular the Regulations have caused a widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country by reason of (a) excessive and unfairly preponderent share of representation given to the followers of one particular religion; (b) unjust and invidious and humiliating distinctions between Moslem and non-Moslem subjects of His Majesty in the matter of electorates, franchise and qualifications of candidates; (c) wide arbitrary and unreasonable disqualifications and restrictions for candidates seeking election to Councils; (d) general neglect of educated classes that ran through the whole course of the Regulations; and (e) unsatisfactory composition of the non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils, rendering them ineffective and unreal for all practical purposes. And this Congress earnestly urges the Government so to revise the Regulations as soon as the present elections are over, as to remove these objectionable features and bring them into harmony with the spirit of the Royal message and the Secretary of State's despatch of last year."

The resolution on the Reform Regulation was seconded by Messrs. Govindaraghava Iyer of Madras and supported by Harchandra Visendas of Sindh, J. B. Petit of Bombay, A. Chaudhuri and others. It was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Banerjee, in moving the third resolution, said that the educated community by their effort secured the reform and when the time of fruition came, the fruits were taken from their grasp by those who never had done anything for it. Disappointment was equally felt both by Hindu and Mahomedan educated classes. He condemned the disqualification clauses. It had been said that the regulations were borrowed from South Africa, but they have a constituency. Non-official majority in Provincial Councils meant little or nothing for officials' views would prevail in Council. Regarding separate Mahomedan election he said, preferential treatment on religious basis was against the Queen's Proclamation.

Dewan Bahadur A. Govindaraghava Iyer, in seconding the Resolution in the course of a short speech, showed by facts and figures from the Madras Council elections that the non-official majority was a myth. To say that a non-official majority in Madras was secured was nothing but a travesty of truth. The marked inequality of treatment of the two communities required special condemnation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Visandas of Sindh also supported it.

Mr. Syed Hasan Imam of Behar, in supporting, said that last year, while speaking at the Madras Congress, he expressed his opinion that the reforms were made to raise hopes in the mind to be ultimately frustrated. The Regulations proved that he was not a false prophet. He was, and still is, against a separate electorate or a special electorate by separate representation. Opportunity of united action would thereby be missed.

Mr. J. B. Petit, of Bombay, said that the Regulations narrowed the scope of the Reform proposals and marred the beneficial effect of the reform and the Congress was bound to condemn them. Communal representation and separate election on religious representation and separate election on a religious basis should be condemned. It was impossible to imagine how Government could ignore representation of other important minor communities. If it was to behatched, the same differential treatment should be given to other important minor communities.

Mr. P. Rajpat of Punjab also supported in Urdu.

Mr. Kane of Berar said he could not understand why the Indian Christian Community should be denied the right to elect members to the Imperial Council.

Pandit Gokhran Nath Misra of Lucknow, in an eloquent speech, also supported it.

Pandit Rambhuj Datt Choudhry of the Punjab said that in his province it was the belief that this religious distinction was an insult to the Hindus. He did not know that was the intention of Government, if it was not to force Hindus to become Mahomedans who were willing to go to the Council.

Mr. Harnaudas of Lahore also supported it.

Mr. A. Chaudari of Calcutta observed that Mr. Banerjee was rather illogical in saying that Government was wrong in including the educated people, but he should remember that ignorance should prevail in the new Council. It had been said that persons ignorant of the English language had been elected. A legislator was perfect when he kept an undisturbed mind. Great harm it would be if legislators were disturbed by speeches of English knowing councillors. In conclusion he said by disintegration the greatest calamity had been done.

The Resolution was put and unanimously carried.

Dr. Rai Bahadur Sapru of Allahabad moved that this Congress, while regretting that Clause 3 of the Indian Councils Act, the Bill under which power was to be given to the Governor-General in Council to create executive councils to assist the head of the Government in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam and Burma was not passed as originally framed. It earnestly urges that action may be taken at an early date under the act to create Executive Councils in the above named Provinces. In doing so he said it was one of the important part of Reform Scheme to which this resolution related. It affected four important provinces of the Indian Empire. The United Provinces consisted of 48 millions of souls and 52 districts, yet it was not, considered an important province to have better Government. Rulers should be assisted by Executive Councils.

Dewan Lachmi Narain and Lala Hukum Chand, both of the Punjab, supported in Urdu.

Moulvi Abdul Kasim of Bengal, in supporting, said that Lord Curzon in his closing years of a tedious rule while passing repressive measures laid all blame on the Mahomedan Community. He used to say that they were done in the interest of Mahomedan community though they wanted them or not. If he could he would have said the same thing of Parliament. East Bengal people were told by Lord Curzon while partitioning Bengal that there would be no difference between East and West Bengal, but by removing Clause 3 a great difference had been made.

The Resolution put and carried.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

In a few more days the historic Gimcrack Club at York will be held, and the leading lights of the Turf will make suggestions for the good of the pastime they are so deeply interested in. It again falls to the lot of Colonel W. Hall Walker to occupy the position of guest of honour, that gentleman having again won the Gimcrack Stakes with Lilly Rose. This, by the way, made the fourth time in five seasons the owner named had secured the race, and he must find it difficult to hit on new topics for his speeches.

IF I WERE THE GUEST.

Most sportsmen could probably think of something they would like to suggest for the benefit of the Turf, but it is difficult to advocate anything which will meet with no opposition. No doubt many of the Jockey Club officials favour the idea of legalizing betting and licensing bookmakers, but they also recognise that we are unlikely to get a Government honest and bold enough to advocate such a step. There is, however, a very desirable innovation which ought to find general support and which the writer would make a feature of, if he were the guest at the Gimcrack Club dinner. This is in regard to making the identity of the horses more plain to the general public. A regular race-goer knows the colours of most owners at a glance, but the great majority who attend a meeting only know the colours of a few prominent owners. In consequence of this, much of their pleasure is spoilt through not being able to recognise the horses in the parade or canter to the post. This might be remedied by the simple plan of fixing a big number (corresponding to the number on the card) to the saddle flag. Anyone who has seen racing in the Colonies or United States will admit what a boon this is, and it would be a very welcome improvement here. It is difficult to think of a single objection to the idea, and as it would greatly add to the enjoyment of the ordinary visitor to our race meetings, it ought to meet with approval.

A TIP.

Alec Taylor of Manton has just given a tip for next year's Derby. This was at the annual dinner he gives to his tenants at Marlborough, when he remarks that he had great hopes of holding his own in the Derby of 1910 with Lemberg. The famous Wiltshire trainer also stated what a big disappointment it was that Bayardo was not himself when the Derby was run and went on to remark that he thought Mr. Fairie's colt could give 14 lbs to any horse which ran in the race.

FOOTBALL.

The spread of the Association game is illustrated by the recent affiliation of the New Zealand F. A. and the Californian F. A. to the English Football Association. The writer has long maintained that "Soccer" is just the game to appeal to Americans, as, while they are far too enterprising to take up present day cricket, wherein three days may be devoted to a game without definite result, they will some day enthuse over Association as they now do over baseball.

Cricket is looked on as an uncertain game, but occasionally we get remarkable results in football. The Liverpool *vs.* Newcastle fixture was a case in point, the 25,000 spectators having many thrills during the match. It was give and take for half an hour, but when the visitors popped in a brace of goals just before the interval, and crossed over with a lead of 5 goals to 2, the Liverpool men looked to be in for a beating. On resuming however, the fun began, and excitement ruled high as the home players reduced the lead and finally ran out winners of a remarkable match by 6 goals to 5. There is no doubt the excitement is far greater when the result is 6-5 or 5-4 than when there is little or no scoring and it would be a wise move to make the goal mouth bigger.

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Once again the struggle for the First Division championship has become more exciting in consequence of two leading teams having partly failed, as while Liverpool won last Saturday, Blackburn and Bradford could only draw against Sheffield Wednesday and Nottingham Forest respectively. Blackburn still heads the table, but only lead Liverpool by a single point, while Bradford are two points behind the leaders.

A defeat for Glossop when visiting Derby County, has also narrowed the issue in the Second Division and only a brace of points now separates the two teams. The situation in the Scottish League remains the same, Falkirk, with a game in hand, being three points behind the leaders (Celtic) while Cliftonville show the way in the Irish League table.

RUGBY.

The Scottish Rugby authorities have not shown any great desire to help International fray in recent times, but they are in favour of sending a British Isles team to South Africa, which testifies to the high opinion they have of Rugby there. The visit of the "Springboks" did a lot of good, quite apart from sport, and South African sportsmen have reason to be proud of the good impression their "Rugger" representatives created, both on and off the field, while in this country.

RECENT GAMES.

The unexpected defeat of Gloucestershire by Cornwall compell a replay among the two counties named and Somerset. The winners will then meet Kent for Southern honours, the latter having gained the top of the South-Eastern group in consequence of drawing (5-5) against Midland Counties on Wednesday. The Kent men were lucky to do so and it was only in the last few seconds that the score came.

Turning to club games, Newport still enjoy an unbeaten record, Swansea failing (6 points to 0) on visiting to Uskeiders. Another big struggle was looked for in the Harlequins *vs.* Blackheath match, but the former won somewhat easily by 22 points to 3. Both the 'Varsity teams failed, London Scottish beating Oxford (14 points to 8) while United Services disposed of Cambridge by 11 points to 3.

IMPERIAL CRICKET.

The Hon. F. S. Jackson had something to say on Imperial cricket at the Authors' Club dinner (at which he was a guest) a few nights ago. The famous Yorkshireman pointed out the value of the game as a means of drawing various parts of the Empire together. He also alluded to the coming triangular Tests and predicted that they would lead to original and daring cricket. C. B. Fry also had something to say about cricket and it's bearing on character, his actual words being "Cricket is not only a game, but a code of conduct."

The possibility of a native Indian team visiting England was also mentioned, the speaker saying it was awful to think of an invasion by eleven Ranjis.

There was a distinct Surrey flavour about the opening win of the M. C.C. team in the first of their official matches in South Africa. The Newlaad's ground is the nearest approach to English conditions that the tourists will experience, nevertheless the victory over the Western Province by an innings and 133 runs was a capital performance. The success of the fash bowlers Thompson (7 for 26) and Buckenham (4 for 26) is very satisfactory, save possibly to the gentlemen who overlooked them for the last Test Match in England.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

It speaks well for the popularity of cross-country running in the Army when no fewer than 950 men turn out for an inter-regimental race. This, however, was the strength of the field for the 2nd Royal Irish *vs.* 2nd York and Lancashire 8 1-2 miles race at Aldershot during the week. The conditions were 200 aside to score, the honours going to the Royal Irish while Lce. Sgt. Power of that Regiment also headed the field for individual fame.

The Oxford men gained an easy win in the thirtieth annual cross-country race against Cambridge. The first four runners were Dark Blues, the Cantabs being defeated by 20 points to 35. It was a capital race for first place, R. E. Knight outfinishing A. W. Clemes, the Rhodes scholar, and last year's winner, and reaching the seat of judgment five yards to the good. Much was expected from J. F. Worsley, who had been beating the Oxonians in trial runs, but he was only fourth.

BILLIARDS.

H. W. Stevenson showed brilliant form on the final day of his match against Harverson receiving (5,000) in the Soho Square tournament. During the afternoon he made breaks of 448 and 440, while another of 355 in the evening enabled him to run out the winner by 18,090 to 17,788.

Poor Tom Reece seems destined to fail against M. Inman, the latter beating him by 397 points in the first of the three matches of 16,000 up. It was a strange game, and when Reece wiped out Inman's load of over 1,000 and gained one of over 1,500, he looked like winning. Reece, however, fell away near the end and again had to play second fiddle to the Londoner.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Administrative Report.

THE annual report for 1908-09 just issued, shows that the year was the tenth complete year of the Trust's existance and marked the close of the period prescribed by Section 79 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act throughout which the Trust's nett annual profits were to be retained by the Trust for ultimate distribution between Government and the Municipality in 1909-10. Henceforth the Trust's nett annual profits (if any) will be taken over by Government and the Municipality at the close of each year. At this important stage in the Trust's financial career it seems appropriate that the annual report should contain not merely an account of the events of the year but also a general review of the Trust's administration since its institution: and it was for the purpose of allowing time for the careful and accurate compilation of financial and other statistics for the past 10 years that the issue of this report has been deferred for some months beyond the usual date.

Attached to this report are the following notes and tabular statements which are intended to give a general view of the progress of the Trust's operations year by year since its institution in 1898-99 and will, it is hoped, be found interesting and useful for reference:—

Appendix A.—A synopsis of the Trust's Capital Account transactions, showing how 320 lakhs have been spent on the City, viz., 24 on the development of building estates on certain Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and 296 on the acquisition and development of the Trust's own estates.

Appendix B.—A synopsis of the Trust's General Account transactions, showing how the burden of Interest and Sinking Fund charges to date (69 lakhs) on the Capital (315 lakhs) borrowed by the Trust has been distributed between Government (13 1-2 per cent.), the Municipality (15 1-2 per cent.), and the Trust (71 per cent.), and how the nett contribution (20 lakhs) received by the Trust from Government and the Municipality towards these charges amounts to Rs. 51,114 less than the Capital the Trust have sunk in the Government and Municipal lands which are temporarily vested in the Trust.

Appendix C.—A statement showing year by year the loans raised by the Trust with the interest paid on each loan and the Sinking Fund accumulated to date. Totals—Rs. 315 lakhs raised; Rs. 6,30,000 payable as half-yearly interest; Rs. 7,08,000 accumulated in Sinking Fund.

Appendix D.—A list of Trust estates as at the end of 1908-09 showing how far they have been developed. Total developed area 13 lakhs square yards valued at Rs. 217 lakhs; undeveloped 36 lakhs square yards acquired at a cost of Rs. 122 lakhs.

Appendix E.—A list of schemes undertaken by the Board showing the area and cost involved in each the progress made to date, the further work to be done and the estimated cost thereof; aggregate cost 632 lakhs, including 331 lakhs spent to end of 1908-09.

Appendix F.—A tabular statement showing the area acquired each year in each Scheme with cost of acquisition and estimate of future cost. Total—15 lakhs square yards acquired for Rs. 257 lakhs; 40 lakhs square yards yet to be acquired at a probable cost of Rs. 159 lakhs.

Appendix G.—A tabular statement showing the progress made in leasing building sites on the several estates from year to year. Total 314 sites leased at annual rentals aggregating a little over 5 lakhs; leaving 286 with rentals aggregating 4·1 lakhs yet to be leased.

Appendix H.—A list of Police Accommodation Schemes undertaken by the Trust showing that in 5 completed schemes accommodation for 11 officers and 320 men with their families has been provided on sites aggregating 13,775 square yards in area at a cost of Rs. 6,82,299 on which Government have to pay the Trust Rs. 31,453 as annual rent, while Rs. 1,62,430 has been expended to date on two more schemes as yet incomplete.

Appendix I.—A list of chawls constructed for the poorer and working classes by the Trust showing that in 30 completed chawls accommodation for 9,928 adults has been provided on sites aggregating 43,508 square yards in area at a Capital cost of Rs. 21,37,364, while Rs. 5,30,195 have been expended to date on 9 more chawls as yet incomplete. Annual

(8) Police Accommodation, Connaught Road Estate (Scheme XXIII).
(9) Chawl in Princess Street.
(10) 2 additional blocks of chawls at Imamwada.

WORKS (a) VESTED LANDS I, SCHEDULE C.

During the year under report the usual necessary repairs to the old masonry wall and crib work were carried out at Kennedy Sea Face and entailed an expenditure of approximately Rs. 16,000. There is every probability of a larger expenditure for the same purpose during the current year. The timber of the crib work is rapidly deteriorating, and the only satisfactory manner in which this sea-wall could be dealt with is to construct a new one of a proper design. Proposals regarding a new wall are being withheld pending the adoption of a definite policy as regards possible further reclamation and the construction along this Sea Face or a Marine drive as has already been stated in the last report. The other general maintenance charges on this estate amounted to Rs. 15,000.

On the Flats pits have been dug for trees along the sides of the various avenues proposed to be made in the New Park. The ride on this estate was renovated.

Quarters for a mali were erected in the Central Garden on Wellington Lines Estate and it was found necessary to fence in the portion of the Secretariat Plot lying between the Elphinstone College play ground and the Mayo Road owing to numerous complainants received from the public about the nuisances committed on this portion of the Plot.

The road work on the Hornby Road Estate has been completed with the exception of the paving of short lengths of foot-paths in Wallace and Home Streets.

WORKS (b) VESTED LANDS II SCHEDULE D.

In Schedule D lands the main work of the year was the laying of the sewers where required to serve leasees' houses nearing completion. The completion of the long delayed Municipal drainage scheme in Agripada at the cost of the Trust in 1907-08 resulted in considerable progress in building operations and leasing on that Estate in 1908-09.

CHAWLS.

Considerable progress has been made in connection with the housing of the poorer classes during the year. A new chawl in Princess Street has been completed and occupied, providing accommodation to 224 people.

Two additional blocks of chawls at Imamwada consisting of 164 and 112 rooms respectively and providing accommodation for a total number of 990 persons were completed in December 1908 and occupied by the poorer tenants displaced from the portions of Scheme III lying between Duncan Road and Dongri Street.

The work of two new sets of chawls was commenced towards the latter end of the year under review and is being carried out satisfactorily. These are the chawls at Mandvi Koliwada and 6 new blocks at Agripada which latter replace the chawls proposed to be erected at Khetwadi and objected to in this locality by the occupants of the surrounding houses. The chawls at Mandvi Koliwada provide 20 shops and 28 godowns on the ground floor and 222 rooms to accommodate 888 persons on the upper floors. The new chawls at Agripada will provide 432 rooms accommodating 1,728 persons.

There were 10,175 persons in the Board's Chawls at the beginning and 12,145 at the end of the year.

NEW SCHEMES.

The following Schemes which were notified in 1907-08 were sanctioned by Government during the year under report :—

(1) Bhatwadi Improvement Scheme (Scheme XXXIII) estimated to cost 4 1-2 lakhs, Government Resolution No. 3612, dated 16th May 1908. This is a scheme for demolition and reconstruction on an insanitary area of 8,182 square yards represented by the Commissioner under Section 24 on 29th August 1907. Under this scheme 6,110 square yards will be laid out in building sites the remaining 2,072 square yards being given up for roads and service passages.

(2) 2nd Alteration of Scheme III (Sandhurst Road), raising the estimated cost of this Scheme from 88 to 111 1-2 lakhs and the area from 195,097 square yards to 2,58,491 square yards of which only 128,453 square yards will be put into building sites, the remainder being absorbed in roads, service passages, open spaces, etc. Government Resolution No. 4102, dated 15th June 1908.

The East Agripada Improvement Scheme (Scheme XXXII), which is fully described in para. 6 of the annual report 1907-08, was notified on 18th June 1908 and sent up to Government during the year ; but Government in their No. 4573 of 31st August 1909 have refused sanction on account of the great loss the Scheme entails (59 lakhs), and requested the Board to revise the scheme with a view to reducing its cost.

The following Schemes were notified and sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(1) 2nd Alteration of Scheme I (1st Nagpada), Government Resolution No. 1448, dated 17th March 1909. The effect of this alteration is merely to take into the scheme a temple which was previously excluded. The cost Rs. 8,007 is to be met from savings on the original estimate.

(2) 1st Alteration of Scheme XXVII (Mathew Road) raising the estimated cost of this scheme from 12 to 13 1-2 lakhs—Government Resolution No. 928, dated 17th February 1909. The effect of this was to straighten the new Queen's Road out and make it 80' broad instead of 60' as originally proposed.

Besides the above the following Schemes were notified during the year :—

(1) Gamdevi Police Accommodation Scheme (Scheme XXV) estimated to cost Rs. 3,62,096, provides accommodation for 5 Officers and 105 men with their families.

(2) Chunam Kiln Road, Police Accommodation Scheme (Scheme XXXIV) estimated to cost Rs. 3,47,902, provides accommodation for 6 Officers and 104 men with their families.

(3) Falkland Road Police Accommodation Scheme (Scheme XXXV) estimated to cost Rs. 86,500, provides accommodation for 2 Officers with their families.

(4) Widening of Chunam Kiln Road (Scheme XXXVI) estimated to cost Rs. 3,47,435, substitutes for a narrow winding lane a road 60 broad between Gilder Street and Sandhurst Road.

The first was submitted in July 1908 to Government, but no sanction has been received as yet. The third was submitted after the close of the year, in May, and is not yet sanctioned. The other two have not been submitted to Government for sanction as yet, as it is proposed to revise No. 4 by increasing the width of the road from 60 to 80 feet; and with regard to No. 2 a suggestion has been made to utilize the present David Sassoon Reformatory buildings, which will fall vacant shortly for the purpose of quarters for the Police, after making suitable alterations.

They only area represented by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 23 of the Act during the year was Ghorupdeo Koliwada (60,000 square yards). Particulars regarding this area are being collected, with a view to further proceedure under Section 27.

There was no great advance made in the development of the Trust's lestates in 1908-09. Most of the large area (5 1-2 lakhs square yards) acquired during the year was still undeveloped at the close of the year. No addition was made to the developed area in the Estates on Government and Municipal lands : but an area of 6,578 square yards, valued at Rs. 76,302, was deducted from Schedule C lands for the Wodehouse Road Police Accommodation Scheme, the Rs. 76,302 was paid by the Trust to Government in cash and the Trust's debt reduced by that amount If the Trust's own estate it was at the end, as at the beginning, of the year only in Schemes I to IV that plots were available for leasing. The greatest advance in leasing was in Gamdevi and Princess Street where 9 and 8 plots respectively were disposed of, bringing in annual rentals of Rs. 10,200 and Rs. 22,100 respectively. The greatest advance in development was in Gamdevi Estate (Scheme IV) where the first plots were auctioned in April 1908.

The large number of plots laid out in Scheme IV found fewer tenants than expected, no less than 93 plots being still vacant. This is probably due to the reputation for malariousness that this Estate had before the Trust started their filling and drainage operations. There is, however, ample testimony from the residents in the neighbourhood that these operations have resulted in a great reduction of malaria; and when this fact is fully appreciated by outsiders the plots will probably be taken up more rapidly.

BUILDING LEASES.

In 1908-09, 37 building plots measuring 42,576 square yards were leased at an annual rental of Rs. 60,891, namely—

2 on the Hornby Road Estate; 1 in Marine Lines; 2 on the Chanpati Estate; 7 on the Agripada Estate; 2 in First Nagpada; 8 on the Princess Street; 5 in the Girgaum-Khetwadi Section of Sandhurst Road; 9 on the Gamdevi Estate and 1 on the Colaba Reclamation.

4 others in Princess Street measuring 2,874 square yards with a rental of Rs. 12,093 per annum were disposed of in the year; but the intending lessees ultimately withdrew from their obligations.

THERE ARE PERIODICAL INCREMENTS IN SOME CASES.

The total number of plots leased up to the end of 1908-09 was 312, measuring 360,897 square yards valued at Rs. 123 1-2 lakhs with a present annual rental of Rs. 5,05,000 and an ultimate rental of Rs. 5,82,800.

The progress made in leasing since the institution of the Trust and the present margin for expansion of revenue from rents are clearly shown in the analysis of each year's leases given in Appendix G, which includes also a detailed list of the plots leased in 1908-09 with their areas, rentals, etc. From this analysis it will be seen that the increment of annual rental due to the leases of 1908-09 was little below the average increment of recent years excluding the abnormal year 1906-07 when money was very plentiful in the market.

TEMPORARY REVENUE FROM ACQUIRED PROPERTIES.

The Board's temporary revenue from short term leases of their acquired properties has always been an important item to them and it was not until 1908-09 that the gradual increase in permanent rents from year to year brought the revenue from such rents above that of temporary rents for the year. During 1908-09 the temporary rents were 44 per cent. and the permanent 56 per cent of the whole Rs. 9·44 lakhs while the corresponding figures for the whole life of the Trust up to 31st March 1909 are 71·5 per cent and 28·5 per cent respectively of Rs. 50·22 lakhs.

Of the 297 acquired buildings in charge of the Trust at the commencement of the year 190 were demolished during the year while of 80 acquired during the year 18 were demolished before the end of the year. Thus at the end of the year the Trust held 169 such buildings. The rent realised from these 277 buildings in 1908-09 was Rs. 2,62,504. The realizations of the Trust during the year from these and other temporary rents and sale of properties for demolition amounted to Rs. 5,67,192, viz.—Rents from acquired buildings Rs. 2,62,504, rents from vacant lands Rs. 1,52,877, proceeds of auctions of demolition rights Rs. 1,51,811, total Rs. 5,67,192.

The rent of vacant lands was made up as follows :—Rs. 84,385 for temporary structures, Rs. 30,692 for storing materials, Rs. 37,800 for cultivation and produce of lands, total Rs. 1,52,877.

LOAN.

The Trust's programme for 1908-09 necessitated the raising of a 4 per cent. 60 years' loan of 30 lakhs. This loan was successfully floated in Bombay in September 1908 and was taken up at an average rate of 96·4-7, yielding Rs. 28·89 lakhs. This brought the Trust's total borrowings to date up to 325 lakhs involving Interest and Sinking Fund charges of Rs. 14·05 lakhs per annum on nett receipts (allowing for premia and discount in different years) of Rs. 312·26 lakhs.

ACCOUNTS OF 1908-09.

The audited accounts of the Board for 1908-09 are attached to this report.

The total receipts and expenditure of 1908-09 were as follows :—

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Capital Account ...	31,51,811	54,57,583
General „ ...	15,62,658	16,87,965
Total ...	47,14,469	71,45,548
Difference ... Rs.	—24,31,079	

The opening and closing balances were as follows :—

	Opening. balance.	Closing. balance.
Capital Account ...	45,59,903	22,54,131
General „ ...	.....	— 1,25,307
Total ...	45,59,903	21,28,824
Difference ... Rs.	+24,31,079	

TRUST'S PROFITS TO END OF 1908-09.

The year 1908-09 was the last year of the period during which, under Section 79 (3) of the Act, the Trust's profits were allowed to accumulate with a view to their being now distributed between Government and the Municipality. In this period the Trust's total receipts and expenditure were as shown below :—

	Receipts. Rs. lakhs.	Expenditure. Rs. lakhs.	Surplus. Rs. lakhs.
Capital Account...	323·83	320·30	= 3·53
General „ ...	108·15	90·39	= 17·76
Total ...	431·98	410·69	= 21·29

N. B.—The total number of plots leased up-to-date will be found not to tally with the corresponding number in the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1908 plus the number of plots leased during the year 1908-09, as no note was ever taken in previous annual reports of the agreements to lease cancelled during previous years.

LAHORE EXHIBITION.

Maharajas Witness Wrestling Match.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

The Maharajas of Kashmir, Patiala, Burdwan, Durbangha and the Raja of Kapurthala were present at the Stadium in the Exhibition grounds with their Ministers on Sunday, when a big wrestling match between Kikarsing and Kallu was witnessed by a crowd of over twenty thousand people from all parts of the Punjab. The match has been indecisive.

BENGALEE ROWDIES.

Molest and Rob a Police Sub-Inspector.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A Sub-Inspector, attached to the Howrah Police Court, named Anukal Chandra Mukherjee, was victimised recently by a number of Bengali youths near Goblabaree Police Station His shawl and a silver mounted stick were snatched away from him on the high way. He tried to rescue a man who was being thrashed when the assailants attacked him and decamped with his personal property worth Rs. 100. All the accused, however, have been arrested and awaiting trial.

DEATH OF A MINING COMPANY'S MANAGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, DECEMBER 28.

The death occurred here to-day from typhoid of Mr. A. Campbell Macmillan, Managing Director of the Mount Pima Mining Company, Mr. Macmillan came to Burma three years ago and floated the Mining Company and then the Rangoon Mining Company.

TWO LADIES ROBBED OF JEWELLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The Khardah Police are enquiring into a case in which the wife and daughter of Mr. J. Grewer, of Messrs. David and Co. Blantwood, Naraingani, were robbed of gold and silver ornaments including brooches valued at about Rs. 600. A month ago the two ladies came to Khardah from Naraingani and were staying with Mrs. Burns at the Khardah Jute Mill. They left the other day for Naraingani and on their arrival they found the boxes they had with them had been broke open and the contents were missing. Mr Grewer informed the Naraingani Police and the case has been transferred to Khardah for enquiry. No arrest is at present reported

MORE ARRESTS AT BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

Another arrest has been made at Benares. The house of Babu Ghanasyam Banerjee was searched and he was taken into custody, a Bhojali was also taken.

THEOSOPHICAL CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BENARES, DECEMBER 27.

In conclusion of her lecture, Mrs. Besant said: —"In every country which I have visited I have found Theosophy meeting with a warm welcome. It is as though the nations were thirsting for the wisdom and were eagerly looking for its downpouring. In three countries above all is the spread of Theosophy necessary, if in two cases they are to be saved from ruin and if the third is to take its place among the nations of the world. In France materialism has drained away the very life of the people and terrible bigotry representing unbelief, as narrow and as cruel as that of the religious fanaticism which has generated it, is threatening the country with political and social destruction. Only Theosophy, as Dr. Schultz pointed out in an admirable report to the French Minister of Education, can save it by destroying materialism, by restoring mysticism and rationality to religion and the sense of high civic duty to the people. In South Africa a white race, given Self-Government, too soon, is oppressing the Indian immigrants, disgracing the Empire in the face of the civilised world and stirring up anger in India. What nominal Christianity there is apparently impotent to accomplish, true Theosophy must endeavour to perform by raising the standard of brotherhood and by declaring that colour should be no bar to citizenship where education, sobriety and good character justify its grant. It is for our Theosophical Society in Africa to lead the way to justice and to peace, so serving alike South Africa, India and the Empire. In India, Theosophy alone can weld together Hindus and Mussalmans, Parsees and Christians, Jains and Sikhs, and knit them all in bonds of loving friendship with their younger brethren of the West. Let us all seek by mutual love and mutual respect to understand and sympathise with each other, never harbouring suspicions of evil motives in our minds, never allowing harsh or contemptuous phrases to escape our lips. In these days of crisis and growth towards Self-Government in India let every Theosophist be a centre of peace and goodwill, let the Englishman trust the Indian, the Indian trust the Englishman. Forgetting the things that are behind, let us reach forward to the things that are before, and work together for the happier age that is dawning, the age of equal citizenship. The abolition of differences between races and colour is now existing only in the Theosophical Society, but which is to spread from it over the whole of India. Over the storms of this time let the white dove of wisdom bring knowledge and love. Thus great, my brethen, is the task placed by the guardians of humanity in the hands of the Theosophical Society, May our feebleness be uplifted by their resistless power, our ignorance enlightened by their pure wisdom, our policy guided by their high activity, until love reigns upon earth and the oneness of the self is known. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

BENARES, DECEMBER 28.

The convention meeting of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society took place this morning at 8 a.m. and as many as 87 "Lodges" from India, Burma and Ceylon were represented. After the roll-call of the "Lodges," the General Secretary read the annual report of the section which showed a large increase in the number of members admitted and "Lodges" formed. The Joint General Secretary read the report of the propaganda work which was carried out throughout the year by Messrs. Brooks, Earnest. Wood and Narain Swamy.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Session at Amraoti.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AMRAOTI, DECEMBER 27.

The Third Maratha Educational Conference opened here to-day. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Madhavrao Deshmukh, thanked the delegates for cordially responding to the invitation of Berar. He expressed abhorrence at the dastardly murder of Mr. Jackson at Nasik. He emphasized the necessity of the Maratha community availing itself of the present means of education, afforded by existing educational institutions in British India and the Native States. After the Chairman's address, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad was unanimously elected President amidst loud applause and cheering.

The President then delivered his address which was applauded several times. After referring to the Nasik murder and expressing abhorrence of the wicked deed, he dwelt at length on the necessity of spreading education by placing examples of Japan, Germany and America before the community. He also emphasized the necessity of giving primary education to all. He expressed thanks to the British Government for affording facilities for the spread of education. He concluded his address amidst great applause.

After the President's address, Rao Bahadur Khaserao Jadhawa appealed, in an able and humorous speech, to the people for funds for spreading education in the community.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

The Theistic Conference opened in Lahore on Sunday in the Brahma Mandir in the morning and in the Hira Mandir in the evening. The programme consisted of divine service, sermon, the reception of delegates and address by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the speech of the President of the Conference. Both these speeches dealt with the work done during the year by the various Theistic Societies in the country as also with the need and requirements of the various parts of the country in the matter of religious and spiritual progress of the people. The Conference will hold its sittings continuously up to the 1st of January, 1910.

CONTRAVENING THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

Another Ship Captain Fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day, before Mr. Swinhoe, Inspector Chamberlain of the Second Division, Port Police, charged Captain F. G. [illegible], Commander of the s. s. "Nudia," with having on board his vessel lying at No. 5 Jetty a larger quantity of explosives than that allowed by the Bengal Government. Accused, on being questioned by the Court, pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Swinhoe fined accused Rs. 5.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 5.)

Mr. Sunder Singh Bhatia of the Punjab moved the following resolution.—This Congress record its opinion that Regulations framed for the Punjab under the Reform Scheme failed to give satisfaction for the following reasons, namely, that the numerical strength of the Council provided for in the Regulations is not sufficient to allow adequate representation to all classes and interests of the population nor is it commensurate with the progress made by this province in matters, social, educational, industrial and commercial; (b) that the elected element prescribed by the Regulations for the local Council is unduly small and altogether insufficient to meet the needs and requirements of these provinces and compares very unfavourably with that accorded to other provinces not more advanced; (c) that principle of protection of minorities which had been applied in the case of Mahomedans in the Provinces where they are in a minority has not been applied in the case of non-Mahomedans who are in a minority in the Punjab, both in the Provincial and the Imperial Council; (d) that the Regulations as framed tend practically to keep out non-Mahemedans from the Imperial Council."

Mr. Bhatia condemned the color bar and said they were only given a subordinate position.

Mr. Dharamanand Suri, in seconding the resolution, observed that it was mildly worded. The Resolutions had not only failed to give satisfaction but had created discontent.

Two other Punjab delegates, Messrs. Bhana and Hukum Chand, supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani of the Central Provinces moved the following resolution :—"That this Congress desires to give expression to the dissatisfaction produced among the people of the Central Provinces and Berar by the decision of Government not to establish a provincial Legislative Council for those territories and by the exclusion of Berar from the participation in the election of two members of the Imperial Legislative Council by the landholders and members of the District and Municipal Boards of Central Provinces, and this Congress appeals to the Government to remove the aforesaid complaints at an early date.

Mr. Chintamani observed that complaints had been made by all provinces in course of previous resolutions. But the complaints of Berar and the Central Provinces were greater. The Central Provinces had not given a Legislative Council at all. The Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces had stated that no Legislative Council was needed there, but advocated an Advisory Council, but as this Advisory Council was not granted Central Provinces would have no Council at all. The position of Berar was anomalous. It was not considered as part of British India. They had not the privilege of British subjects of electing representatives to Councils, although they paid taxes to the British Government and were subject to the same laws as British subjects.

Mr. H. A. Dravid of Poona, in seconding, supported the resolution in a short neat speech, after which it was put and carried. The Congress then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Congress sat till 5-30 p.m. to-day. Outside Bradlaugh Hall compound the Deputy Superintendent of Police, with a posse of police, was present.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee is going to give a public lecture at Bradlaugh Hall to-morrow morning at nine.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SHIP'S OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A sad tragedy occurred last evening on board s.s. "Springburn" at the Koila Ghat. Mr. Service, third officer, who was engaged in some work near the hatch, suddenly slipped and losing his balance fell down the hold. Death was almost instantaneous. The body was removed to the Mortuary.

The Coroner and jury sat this morning to enquire into the death of the deceased. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict that death was due to an accident.

LATER.

Mr. Dobbin, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Archibald Service, aged about 68 years, 3rd officer of the steamer, "Springburn," lying at Kidderpore docks. The ship's officers, including deceased, held a ticket in the Tollyganj sweep. This ticket drew the winner of the Viceroy's Cup Deceased, naturally enough, must have been overjoyed at having drawn a prize which would bring in several thousand rupees. The coal bunker hatch was kept open to receive coal. Deceased was in charge of the vessel at the time. The Coroner, in summing up, observed that deceased's good fortune in winning a prize had turned to his own disadvantage. There was no neglect on the part of anybody in the vessel which contributed to the accident. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH OF A NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 28.

I regret to announce the death, this morning, after the brief illness of only a fortnight, of Mr. M. Venkatarama Iyer, Member of Municipal Council, Madura, who had been lately elected to the Madras Legislative Council as representative of Group 8 (Madura and Tinnevelly districts).

CREATING A PANIC.

European Railway Guard's Indiscretion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

A European, named J. Wilson, was arrested at Howrah this morning under Section 23 of the Howrah Act for creating a panic on the public road. He was travelling in a tramcar last night which was brought to a standstill and, on examination, remnants of used fog signals were found. After the car had resumed journey the accused, it is alleged, was seen placing a number of signals bearing the initials of E. I. R. Accused is said to be an ex-guard of that railway, and was released on bail of Rs. 100. He will shortly be placed on trial.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Brahmin Boy Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
TINNEVELLY, DECEMBER 27.

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday last, when Mr. Schomburg, Chief Engineer, London Cosmopolitan Mining Company, while motoring to Cape Comorin, is alleged to have knocked down and killed a young Brahmin boy who was passing at the time. Mr. Schomberg was arrested and released on bail and a prosecution has been laid against him before the First Class Magistrate of Nagercoil.

In November, 1909, the Railway Board called for tenders for the supply of 100,000 broad-gauge timber sleepers for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway by the 15th March, 1910. The following tenders have been accepted by the Railway Board : The Sutlej Forest Co., Lahore, 75,000 deodar sleepers; Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta, 25,000, Tasmanian hardwood sleepers; and Messrs. Ewing and Co., Calcutta, 105,000, Queensland and 10,000 New South Wales sleepers.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN BENGAL.

Explanatory.—This forecast deals with the estimates of the area sown with cotton crops (both early and late) and also gives an estimate of their probable outturn.

Character of the season.—The weather has been favourable in all the imporant early cotton districts. In the Sonthal Parganas, the most important of early cotton growing districts, the prospects of the crop are very good owing to favourable weather conditions. The weather and rainfall have not been as favourable for the late cotton crops. In Saran, the most important of the late cotton growing districts, and in Muzaffarpur, the crop suffered from excessive rain. Next in importance are Darbhanga and Singhbhum, and the crops in these two districts are reported to be in good condition.

Area sown.—The area sown with early cotton is now estimated at 34,110 acres as against 31,230 acres sown last year. The area sown up to now late cotton amounts to 28,377 acres. Last year's area under the crop was 32,869 acres. Harvesting of the early cotton crop has begun in normal time. Sowings of the late crop are still going on in some districts. They have not yet commenced in Cuttack.

Outturn.—The estimated outturn of early cotton in this Province has according to estimates recorded in this Department amounted to 7,145 bales against 4,668 bales of last year. The increase in outturn is due to favourable weather. The outturn of late cotton has been returned at 7,470 bales against 9352 bales, which was the estimate for last year. Adding to these estimates 5 per cent. for the crop grown in the Native States for which no statistics are recorded, the total early and late crops of this year works up to 7502 and 7,844 bales respectively.

BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL.

Character of the season.—As reported in the preliminary forecast, issued in September last, the weather was favourable during the sowing season and weather conditions continued generally favourable throughout the season. But excessive rain in June, defective rainfall in July and heavy floods in the end of August damaged the crops in parts of Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Shanabad, Saran, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Darjeeling and Cuttack. Injury was also done by insects in Sambalpur. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur good crops have been harvested. In other districts excepting Howrah, the outturn was fair.

Area sown.—The area sown with the different bhadoi crops was 9,596,900 acres against 9,031,200 acres of last year. The normal areas under the crops have been returned at 9,548,700 acres. The increase in the area sown this year was due to the favourable weather conditions at the sowing time and also to the decrease in area under jute.

Outturn.—From Appendix I, it will be seen that Ranchi estimates a crop of 110 per cent. and Khulna, the Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum except an average crops. Right districts report a crop between 90 and 99 per cent., five districts between 80 and 89 per cent., nine districts between 70 and 79 per cent., and four districts between 60 and 69 per cent. Howrah only reports poor crops of 55 per cent.

Comparing the reports issued in the preliminary forecast with those now received it appears that the outturn has improved in 10 and has decreased in 10 districts.

The estimates of the district officers returned to this Department show that the total outturn of all bhadoi crops in the Province has now worked out to 86 per cent. against 85 per cent. shown in the preliminary forecast. Last year's outturn of all the bhadoi crops was 65 per cent. The weather has been favourable in many districts and this Department estimates that a normal crop will be harvested.

The total yield of cleaned autumn rice according to this Department's estimates amounts to 34,795,100 cwts. against 21,923,100 cwts. which was the estimate last year.

WINTER RICE IN BENGAL.

Character of the season.—As reported in the first forecast issued in October last, the season was very favourable. In parts of Burdwan, Howrah, Jessore and in the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore the crop suffered from heavy flood in August. The rain received in the early part of October proved very beneficial, especially in the Bhagalpur Division, where the fall was good. The severe cyclone of the 17th October which travelled across the eastern tract of this Province did some damage, the extent of which is reported to have varied from 6 to 12 per cent. Some injury was done in Saran, Champaran and Palamau, where the crops on high lands suffered for want of moisture. The recent rain received in Bengal Proper and Orissa early in this month was light except in Puri, and no damage is apprehended. Prospects of the crop are good for the province.

Area sown.—The area sown during the year under report is now reported to be 21,285,100 acres against 17,909,500 acres reported last year. The normal area under the crop is estimated at 20,690,500 acres. The increase in the area sown has been mainly due to seasonable rainfall.

Outturn.—From the Appendix I it will be seen that the undermentioned districts expect a crop above the normal :—

	per cent.
Muzaffarpur	114
Patna and Manbhum ...	110
Monghyr	108
The Sonthal Parganas ...	105
Bhagalpur, Sambalpur and Ranchi	105

The 24-Parganas, Gaya and Balasore report an average crop. Eight districts report a crop between 90 to 99 per cent. and eight more between 80 to 89 per cent. Five districts return estimates between 70 to 79 per cent. Jessore only reports a low outturn of 68 per cent. of the normal. The Provincial outturn comes up to 94 per cent., against 96 per cent. shown in the Preliminary forecast, but with the favourable weather which has prevailed in most districts, it is estimated that the yield of the crop will be above the normal.

INDIGO IN BENGAL.

Explanatory.—With the exception of a few acres in Nadia and Jessore, indigo is only cultivated in Behar districts, and of the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Durbhanga are most important.

Character of the season.—The season has been unfavourable. Defficiency of winter rain affected February sowings very seriously. In March and April the season was better, but in May the rainfall was very defective. In June the rainfall was more than sufficient, and the heavy rainfall in the end of August affected the outturn of the second cuttings.

Area.—The area sown this year as compared with the two preceding years is given below :—

	acres.
1909	107,400
1908	135,300
1907	146,800

Outturn.—As compared with the estimates furnished in the preliminary forecast, the estimates now furnished are less in all the important districts of North Bihar. Champaran now estimates a 60 per cent. crop, Muzaffarpur a 75 per cent. and Darbhanga a 57 per cent. crop; the estimated outturn for North Bihar, including Monghyr, amounts to 67 per cent. and for the minor districts 32 per cent. against 78 and 44 per cent. respectively shewn in the preliminary forecast. The decrease is attributed to the unfavourable outturn from the second cuttings. The total yield of the Province is estimated at 17,007 factory maunds against 26,331 maunds of last year.

Messrs. Moran and Co.'s estimates of the crop for the year under report is 16,000 maunds against 25,000 maunds of last year.

ASSAM RAPE SEED.

First report on the rape crop of Assam districts in 1909-1910.—[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908 the area under Rape in Assam represents some 4·4 per cent. of the total area under Rape and Mustard in British India.]

Goalpara and Kamrup, in which the bulk of the mustard crop is grown, estimate the area sown this year to be the same as last year. Only Sylhet and Cachar report a reduction in area. On the whole, the area under the crop is estimated to be slightly in excess of that of the previous year and below the average of the previous five years. Sowing is reported to have commenced rather early in Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar, late in Lakhimpur, and at the normal time in other districts.

The present prospects of the crop are on the whole fair, but in Sylhet and Cachar heavy rain in November did some damage to the crop, while in Upper Assam want of rain in October and November has injuriously affected its growth.

EASTERN BENGAL WHEAT.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Eastern Bengal in 1909-1910. [Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908 the area under Wheat in Eastern Bengal represents some 0·58 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

Wheat was sown this year about the normal time, namely, from the end of October to the end of November according to the locality. In Pabna the sowing is reported to have been early. It is as yet too soon to estimate the area sown with accuracy, but there is good season to expect an increase in area over last year. Owing to favourable weather conditions, the seed germinated well, and there is sufficient moisture in the soil to ensure a good growth of the crop. So far, the prospects justify the expectation of a crop above the average.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(Continued from page 5.)

IN GENERAL.

In spite of the brilliant performances of Shrubb, St. Yves, Hans Homer, Longboat, Dorando and and other famous long distance cracks, there is a runner in England bold enough to issue a challenge to the world. This is C. W. Gardiner of London, who is ready to run anyone at 15, 20 and 25 miles, but stipulates for an outdoor track.

The Grand Prix de Paris will be decided on June 26 next, or 26 days after our Derby, so that English cracks will have every chance to run in both events.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt won £46,128 on the French Turf during the past season.

Well-wishers of Jeffries are pleased to see the announcement that he proposes to take part in a few minor contests before meeting Johnson.

The Trial Eights at Oxford produced a tremendous struggle between the crews stroked by C. M. Stuart and H. J. Shields, the former winning by a quarter of a length.

Aiken of Scotland made a break of 476 and averaged 153·75, on Wednesday evening, while Stevenson (conceding 5,500 in 18,000 up) only made 4 points. This is a record average for each, though of a different kind.

It is proposed to hold a big professional golf tournament in France next year and in which six of the best players of the world will be invited to take part.

THE CHOOSING OF FRIENDS.

Choose your friends carefully. "Chusing implieth approving; and if you fix upon a lady for your friend against whom the world shall have given judgment, 'tis not so well-natured as to believe you are altogether averse to her way of living." If your friend makes a "faux pas" you must break with her so as to avoid contagion though you are not to be over-hasty about doing so, "the matter is so nice." To be in the power of an objectionable friend is "like our houses being in the power of a drunken or a careless neighbour; only so much worse, as that there will be no Insurance here to make you amends as there is in the case of fire."—From "Lord Halifax to his Daughter," in "Blackwood."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 18th Dec.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 18th Dec. 1909..				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1625089	20725729	22350818
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	250922	4481681	4732603
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	33887	677439	711306
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2614	34720	37334
Total...	2950·55	1912492	25919569	27832061
Actuals for corpg. week ending 19th Dec. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1211247	17337996	18549243
I.M.Ry. System	1177·62	211433	4337734	4549167
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	24849	598979	623828
B. K. Railway...	13·31	143	3150	3293
Total	2923·45	1447672	22277859	23725531
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·01	+ 413342	3387733	3801575
Inc. or Dec. I. M. Ry.	+ 0·44	+ 39489	+ 143947	+ 183436
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+ 9018	+ 78460	+ 87478
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·98	+ 2471	+ 31570	+ 34041

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Oct.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Dec. on 1,774·01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,55,000	Rs. 2,30,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,42,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	87	158	4	249
For previous 22 weeks of half year	37,00,114	45,83,946	1,53,185	84,36,145
Total for 23 week	38,55,114	48,62,846	1,60,185	88,78,145
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,44,222	3,29,193	4,347	4,77,762
Per mile of Ry..	81	186	2	269
Total to corresponding date...	37,93,476	49,77,266	2,01,143	89,71,885

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 35,762
Do. to date.....Rs. 93,740

COLONEL LUKIS, I.M.S., has been confirmed as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service vice Sir Gerald Bomford, and he will now be promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General.

MOULAVI Saiyed Fakruddin and Mr. Sayed Wasi Ahmed have been elected to the Bengal Council by the Mahomedans of Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

A TOTAL sum of £2,895 was produced by the three days' sale at Sotheby's, London, of the late Mr. Thomas Wakley's collection of English coins. A Stradivarius violin was sold for £571 at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms London, while £170 was paid for a Guarnerius, and £140 for an Amati.

Two parties of Italian Alpinists, a Geneva correspondent states, have been snowed up on Monte Rosa in three to five feet of snow. Two Italian guides have reached Macug

BY THE WAY.

FINLAND'S GLADSTONE.

Leo Mechelin, who has been described as the "Gladstone of Finland," has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday. Mechelin's fame is international, as his patriotic writings in the Finnish cause have penetrated to Germany, France, Scandinavia, Holland, and Great Britain. In 1903 Leo Mechelin was exiled on account of his passionate defence of the restored liberties of his country. Two years later the decree of banishment was annulled. Dr. Mechelin's brilliant speeches and writings brought him to the first place in the Finnish Senate, and there is no doubt that in a wider horizon he would have taken rank as one of the foremost of European publicists.

MR. CHARLES FROHMAN'S GUESTS.

The party of British dramatic authors, writes a correspondent by last mail, that is to journey from London to be entertained by Mr. Charles Frohman in America for Christmas is as versatile in "personnel" as it is interesting. Mr. Somerset Maugham and Mr. Galsworthy are, so to speak, among the "new chums"; while Mr. Haddon Chambers's chief claim to distinction is that he is the sole representative, as a playwright of "class," that the Australasian Colonies have sent us. Though domiciled in London since 1882, Mr. Chambers was born in New South Wales in 1860. He started life as a boundary rider in that State or Colony—hence, perhaps, the genesis of his "Captain Swift." His later work for the theatre has been mainly done under the ægis of Mr. Frohman, but his "Sir Antony" was produced here by Mr. Garzon a twelvemonth ago.

THE FIRST GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

On December 9, 1868, Mr. Gladstone formed his first Ministry. He made Robert Lowe Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hatherley Lord Chancellor, Lord Ripon Lord President, John Bright President of the Board of Trade, Mr. H. A. Bruce Home Secretary, the Earl of Clarendon Foreign Secretary, Mr. Cardwell War Minister, Earl Granville Colonial Secretary, Mr. Childers First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Argyll Secretary for India, Earl Spencer Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue Chief Secretary. Mr. Gladstone used to describe this Cabinet as the most efficient instrument of progress with which he ever worked.

DISPUTING JOHN WESLEY.

John Wesley's statement that on one occasion he addressed 30,000 people in Gwennap Pit is questioned by the Rev. H. T. Hooper in the December number of the "Wesleyan Monthly Magazine." Mr. Hooper has made some measurements on the spot, from which he concludes that the famous Pit would accommodate no more than 5,000 sitting and standing, or perhaps 11,000 if all stood. Further, he shows that there were not 25,000 people living in the district in Wesley's time, and that in order to collect such a number the great evangelist would have had to drain every man, woman, and child out of Redruth, Camborne, Falmouth, and all the intervening villages.

OYSTERS OF THE PAST.

The warning note struck in the oyster case before the Lord Chief Justice recalls the English oyster-eater of the past. He ate with never a thought of expense after-effects. For oysters were cheap, and their susceptibility to contamination undreamt of. For half a crown one could buy a barrel of the finest. They also came from Jersey—pickled—at 1s. 8d. a hundred. Swift ate them. "Lord Masham made me go home with him to-night to eat boiled oysters," he wrote to Stella in 1712.

NEW TO SCIENCE.

So many collectors are at work in all corners of the British Isles that it is seldom that an entirely new moth of any size is discovered nowadays; but such a case has just been reported. The lucky captor is Mr. Esson, of Aberdeen, who took the stranger at "ungar," on a fir-tree, in July last. It is a moth of of considerable size, not only, according to "Country Life," new to the British list and, apparently, to science, but belonging to no known genus, so that a new genus will have to be formed for it, though in external appearance it closely resembles some of what are known as the Agrotidæ—the common "white underwing" moths, of which the turnip moth, the caterpillar of which is so destructive to root crops, is the best and most unpleasantly known representative. The specimen has been bought by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild, and by him presented to the Natural History Museum.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND THE "ENEMY."

Lord Cockburn, in the "Memorials of His Time," draws a rather amusing picture of Sir Walter Scott as a volunteer. He was the soul of the Edinburgh troop of Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry, and his troop used to practise individually with the sabre at a turnip, which was stuck on the top of a staff to represent a Frenchman in front of the line. Every other trooper, when he set forward in his turn was, Lord Cockburn says, far less concerned about the success of his aim at the turnip than about how he was to tumble. But Sir Walter picked forward gallantly, saying to himself, "Cut them down, the villains, cut them down!" and made his blow, which from his lameness was often an awkward one, cordially, muttering curses all the while at the detested enemy!

WOMEN AND THE WEIGHING MACHINE.

The alleged unwillingness of women to admit the truth about their age has been a stock jest from time immemorial, but a Rhode Island journalist declares that they are even more sensitive about their weight. He was watching a group the other day in a tramway waiting-room where a weighting-machine had been provided to pass away the time. One after another declined the suggestion that they should step on to the scales. They happened to be dressed more heavily than usual, or they had been gaining a little lately because they had given up dieting for a few days, or they knew the machine was not correct. "You can't get a stout woman on a weighing-machine," concludes the observer, "unless you chloroform her."

THE LATE LORD GREVILLE.

Mr. Gladstone and the late Lord Greville were sincerely attached to each other, and "Fulke Greville," as he used to be called, acted for some time as private secretary to the Liberal leader. One dark, cold night the two were entering Mr. Gladstone's residence in Harley-street when they were accosted by a beggar. As he was letting himself in with his latchkey, Mr. Gladstone signalled to the man to follow him, and bade him be seated in the hall. "What, sir," asked Greville, "would Mrs. Gladstone say to this?" "I am going to fetch Mrs. Gladstone immediately," was the answer. That lady, on appearing, lost not a moment in providing the outcast, half dead of hunger, cold, and fair, with a basin of hot soup and with a night's lodging. The next day he was sent to a home, and later, quite reclaimed, was placed in employment.

FROM THE PULPIT.

In a church near Edinburgh the minister gave out the following intimation: "Mr. John Sinclair Blair will address the P.S.A. this afternoon on a log of wood." A week or two ago, the same minister, in urging his Bible-class to be assiduous in their preparation for a coming examination, said: "Now, remember, Bethlehem's built on a range of hills running east and west. That is very important for your examination. Try to get a range of hills running east and west into your heads."

CAMEMBERT CHEESE.

The French papers record—not without some natural satisfaction—that the American cheese-makers have definitely given up the attempt to manufacture Camembert, Roquefort, Gruyere, and Camembert are probably the three French cheeses best known to English people and Camembert is, perhaps, the most popular of them, and the most difficult to get in good condition. In America there is a great demand for it, and elaborate efforts have been made to manufacture it on the spot. They have come nearest to success in California, where it is said that at certain seasons the climatic conditions approach nearly to those of that particular part of Normandy—the neighbourhood of Caen—where Camembert is produced in the greatest perfection.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BLOUSES OF VELVETEEN.

The blouse, writes a Paris correspondent, will need a great deal more killing than it has had this year, if we are to be induced to part with it altogether. As a matter of fact, provided it was actually buried in oblivion, it would probably be exhumed without loss of time, so indispensable has it become to us. Although the autumn tailleur seems, to call for a continuity of colour, a good deal of variety can be introduced into the blouse worn with it by varying material and accessories. Embroidered tulle over self colour is very habillee and charming but for plainer wear, viz., for mornings or for walking, something less perishable is required, and soft Liberty velveteen is being used a great deal in this connection. As little material as possible is put into these blouses, as they must not in any way blur the lines of the figure. No pleats and no fulness are necessary. The material must be drawn smoothly and plainly over the bust, rising high enough round the neck to leave only the smallest space possible for the tiny guimpe or vest to which the collar band is attached and which is generally of some thinner and lighter material, either tulle or lace, lined with mousseline.

SLEEVES AND COLOURS.

The sleeves, though not tight should be set in at the shoulder without gathers and brought as nearly to the wrist as is becoming to the figure of the wearer while the long mitaine sleeve, which leaves very little more than the fingers visible and is one of the greatest boons to the woman who has a large hand, and who has suffered many things in consequence when short sleeves were "a sine qua non," is growing more popular every day. Shades of prune and deep brown are still great favourites, the former being no longer classed among the colours which belong by letters patent to the dowager and in velvet, trimmed with soft grey fur—chinchilla for choice—this colour is more than charming.

THE CULT OF THE VEIL.

A veil is an absolutely necessary item this autumn, and is so arranged as not to drop at all behind. The lace mesh with a motif here and there and the large Greek mesh are most seen. Dull black is not always becoming, and when the colouring of the toilette allows it the veil should be chosen in a dark colour other than black. A deep blue looks well on most skins, and so does a deep purple the veil being often selected to match the accessory colour of the toilette. As regards the Greek net veil, it is often backed by the very finest white or flesh pink tulle, which gives it a considerably more becoming appearance and softens the effect, while the utmost care should be taken in fixing on the lace meshed veil with the large scattered motifs, as a careless adjustment would be very disfiguring.

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.

With the winter winds already proving a trial to the hardiest skin, the Parisienne is growing very careful of her complexion. Many are of opinion that when the skin is of a slightly dry nature the face should be washed in cold water instead of warm and the soap must be very carefully chosen. When once thoroughly washed and sponged with clear water the cream that will stay on all day is applied sparingly and with great care. In the handbag a powder puff always finds a place the most convenient kind being those that are fastened in the middle of a small embroidered silk kerchief and easily dissimulated if necessary. A fresh touch of powder added from time to time will keep a face in good condition for even a long expedition in crowded and overheated shops.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 28.

The recent disturbance in the North-East of India has completely disappeared after giving a few light falls of rain in Assam and the extreme North of Burma. The depression in Persia yesterday was very feebly marked causing slightly unsettled conditions in the North-West of India.

Forecast:—A local precipitation in the extreme North of India and a few falls in the central parts of the country are likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th December, 1909, giving **data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern districts and heavily clouded in the north Punjab. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Multan and Ambala but in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in moderate to large excess. Maximum temperature is in defect, the deficiency amounting to 12° at Agra and 15° at Jhansi; the minimum is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air has become slightly drier at Karachi but contains more than the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect everywhere; night temperature is also in defect at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air continues damper. The day is cooler than usual; the night is warmer in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature have become normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad but clear in the Bombay Deccan. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Skies have almost cleared in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of the Punjab, but they have become heavily clouded in the extreme north, where conditions are slightly unsettled. Cloud has increased also in the southern half of the Peninsula.

A few showers may possibly occur in the extreme north and in the extreme south.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dungri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazgon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
	0	0	9
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals			
Total	0	0	
This day last year	1		

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NO...

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Those who have found the "Revelation of the Monk of Evesham" in the reprint of Mr. Arber somewhat difficult reading owing to the archaic spelling will welcome the edition that has been issued by Mr. Alston Rivers in modern English. It is one of the stories, of which there were several in the Middle Ages, which tell of the unseen world. The monk relates how he fell into a trance, and was guided by St. Nicholas through Purgatory, across the three fields of pain and the field of Paradise, to the very gate of Heaven, whence he returns to recount his experience to men. Such excursions into eschatology are natural to man, and they are not confined to the Christian ages, but occur also in Pagan times. The case of Odysseus conferring with the spirits of the dead among the mists of the Cimmerian land is hardly a full parallel, but every schoolboy remembers the sixth book of the Æneid. Moreover, one who turns to the close of Plato's "Republic" will find there the myth of Er, the son of Armenius. After a period of twelve days of apparent death he comes back to life just when his friends are about to apply the torch to his pyre, and tells all that he has seen. Apart from its didactic purpose—and it fits well into Plato's system—the story has immense literary value. No one who has read it will forget the distaff of Necessity, the mystical rainbow of light which "binds the sky together like the hawser that strengthens the trireme," the meadow in which the travelstained spirits take up quarters, "as people do when some great festival is pending," nor how when they disperse for reincarnation those spirits scatter "like shooting stars." The whole reads, although much deeper in thought and more thorough in handling, like one of these allegories which Addison used to write for the "Spectator" or Johnson for the "Rambler."

THE STORY OF THESPESIUS.

A descendant of Plato's Er must have been that Thespesius of whom, in one of his essays, Plutarch speaks. Thespesius, having fallen from a height, revived from what appeared to be death after a period of three days. During that period however, he had seen enough to change him from an evil liver into one of the most respected citizens of his native Soli. No one henceforth was "more devout to the deities more loyal to his friends or more disagreeable to his enemies." After his fall he at once found himself among the souls of the dead, which, ascending through the air in the from of fiery bubbles, burst and assumed human shape. The previous life of Thespesius had not qualified him for entry into the most select society of the unseen world and the viciousness of the spirits about him came out in their restlessness and their lack of brightness. Some moved onward in jerks, some leapt upward with incredible agility, while some simply pirouetted in circles. Each was coloured according to his particular vice. The covetous were brown, the cruel blood-red, lovers of pleasure were blue, while the envious were violet. We get a glimpse into the torture-chamber in which the spirits were punished. Those who had concealed their evil nature on earth had their souls turned outside in, "unnaturally wriggling and writing about like the sea-scolopendras, who, when they have swallowed the hook, turn themselves inside out." Others were scotched and crimped to show that their vices, though unapparent on the surface, were deep in their natures. Children who had inherited evil pursued their parents, who could not flee, so that "to some of them many of their posterity clung at once and just like bees or bats stuck to them, and squeaked and gibbered in their rage, at the memory of what they had suffered owing to them." Those who were degraded to the rank of animals suffered in the process itself. "The souls of those who were to go into the world a second time were forcibly moulded and transformed into various kinds of animals by artificers appointed for the very purpose, who, with instruments and blows, broke off all the limbs of some and only wrenched off some of others and polished others down or annihilated them altogether, to fit them for other habits and modes of life." The whole is vividly imagined, and one striking point is where Thespesius, passing the dazzling tripod of Apollo, hears indistinctly the shrill voice of a woman who seems to be predicting in verse the date of his death, and is told that it is the Sibyl singing about the future as she was being swept round in the orb of the moon.

UNWHOLESOME FICTION.

There has been much complaint in recent years of the growth of unwholesome fiction, and everyone has, from time to time, come across novels containing matter of a sort to shock even "a hardened reader of Laurance Stern." Protests have often been made. Sometimes the press has protested, and no doubt if attacks on particular books were less likely than they are to stimulate sales they would be more frequent. Sometimes private persons protest, and that not unsuccessfully. Mr. Herbert Bull has been telling the story of one such protest. In September his attention was directed to a book which was being widely advertised as "the book to read." It was only four months old, and was on the verge of a seventh edition, yet Mr. Bull found on examination that it was "an outrage on English home life." The Home Secretary deprecated a prosecution on the ground that it would do more harm than good, but Mr. Bull, who was determined, if necessary, himself to prosecute, had a plain-spoken interview with the publisher's manager, as a consequence of which the book was withdrawn and its sale throughout the Empire as far as possible checked. If individual initiative can do so much, evidently organised endeavour can do more. No one with the great arguments of the "Areopagitica" in his mind would call for a censor, nor would anyone call for the passing of new laws to meet thes ituation. But it is a fair question to ask, if foul literature is pernicious, as in some cases it admittedly is, and if there are laws existing calculated to discourage it, is there any reason why they should not be applied? The negative is at least a reasonable answer, and the only question can be as to the means. In the letter to the "Spectator" in which he tells his story Mr Bull sets forth a plan which does not seem impra... cable. He would have a sort of committee back... a guarantee of, say, £1,000, who would, if ne... initiate prosecutions of evil books. The... tence of such a committee would in m... as a deterrent. One difficulty, as th... points out, would arise in sona... "personnel" of the committee. S... to be the happy hunting groun... the faddist, and one or two ... the outset would affect... undertaking in the eyes ... also would have to b... suspected of pr... "Literature is ... clergy!" would ... enemy. "... sist of men ... get retu... stitue... envi... d...

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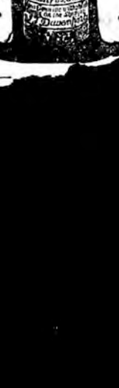

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